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MR. SPEAKER:—" I will now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,33,80,000 under Demand XVI—Medical '."

The Demand was carried and the grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

12-40 P.m. * THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.'

" This demand relates to the expenditure under the several heads pertaining to the Industries Department. The major activities of the Industries Department may be grouped under the following heads:—

- (1) Commercial Concerns.
- (2) State aid to Industries.
- (3) Polytechnics and Industrial Schools.
- (4) Pumpsets and Power Drills.
- (5) Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory.
- (6) Lignite Investigation.

" The following are the Commercial Concerns under the control of the Industries Department:—

(1) *The Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.*—This was started in the year 1917 and is engaged in the manufacture of a variety of soaps. It has shown the way to many factories. The Institute imparts training to students in the manufacture of soaps. The Institute is working at a profit.

(2) *The Government Oil Factory, Kozhikode.*—This Government Oil Factory has acquired a wide reputation for shark liver preparations which are very popular with the medical profession. The factory is working at a profit.

(3) *Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.*—The construction of the factory has almost been completed. The factory has not started production pending the decision of the Government on the future of this factory in view of the fact that prospects of running the factory at a profit are not bright.

(4) *Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry.*—The Mills are now producing unbleached varieties of paper mainly intended to meet the requirements of the Superintendent of Stationery. Worn out parts have been replaced at a cost of Rs. 95,725 and new machinery has been purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,51,700 for improving the quality of paper. The Mills are working at a profit.

(5) *Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur.*—The factory is at present producing sanitary and crockery wares. It will soon

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undertake an additional line of manufacture, namely, manufacture of electric porcelain insulators. The concern is working at a profit.

(6) *Government Industrial Engineering Workshop*.—The activities of the workshop at present comprise fabrication in the manufacture of equipment, machinery and parts required for small scale industrialists and for catering to the needs of the Engineering Section of the Department of Industries and Commerce particularly to the repairs and maintenance of the Power Drills. The workshop is working at a profit.

(7) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal*.—The filatures manufacture raw silk for producing silk fabrics in the local silk industry. There is also one experimental weaving section with 12 handlooms attached to the filatures, producing sarees, shirting cloth and other fabrics. The Government have sanctioned the installation of a new twisting plant with 244 spindles at the factory.

(8) *Oil Technological Institute, Anantapur*.—This Institute is a very useful concern. The scheme for the establishment of the Institute was sanctioned in April 1948 and it costs about Rs. 10 lakhs. The Institute started functioning from September last. This Institute has been set up with a two-fold object, namely, to impart instruction to students in Oil Technology leading to a diploma and to undertake research on problems connected with oilseeds, oils and fats.

All these undertakings are treated as business concerns. The gross receipts and expenditure of these undertakings are accounted for in the regular Government accounts in the same way as the ordinary receipts and expenditure of Government. In addition separate commercial accounts with annual profit and loss statements and balance sheets are maintained for them outside the regular Government accounts. Interest charges on the capital invested on them and the depreciation fund for renewals and replacements are also items special to commercial undertakings which go into the regular accounts of these concerns.

State Aid to Industries.—The Government have sanctioned aid to new and nascent industries and the amount of aid granted during the year 1951-52 comes to Rs. 10,68,000. In view of the present financial stringency, the Government have recently issued orders restricting aid under the State Aid to Industries Act to a maximum of Rs. 50,000 in each case. Aid in excess of Rs. 50,000 should be sought for from the Madras Industrial Investment Corporation.

The Department of Industries and Commerce is responsible for the organization of technical education of the Diploma and Certificate standards and for the administration of the Government Polytechnics and Industrial Schools which provide facilities for such education. There are a large number of private industrial schools in the State, a few of which provide diploma courses and the rest artisan certificate courses under the control of the Department and these private schools are given financial aid by Government under the provisions of the Code of Regulations for Industrial

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Schools. There are 8 Polytechnics imparting instruction for the Diploma Courses located at Madurai, Kozhikode, Mangalore, Vuyyuru, Kakinada, Madras, Coimbatore and Bellary. Industrial Schools are attached to the Polytechnics at the first six places. The Polytechnics at Madurai, Mangalore, Kozhikode, Bellary and Kakinada also function as controlled stockists for the distribution of iron and steel, scrap defectives and cuttings for distribution to local agriculturists and fabricators. The scheme sponsored by the Government of India for the technical and vocational training of adult civilians was introduced in the Polytechnics from the year 1950-51, the State and the Central Governments sharing the expenditure in the ratio of 40:60.

Pumping and boring.—There were on 20th March 1952, 178 handboring sets, 44 power drills and 2 air compressor blasting units in the Industries Department. In June 1951, Government sanctioned the purchase of 12 power drills and an indent for these drills has been sent through the Government of India to the Director-General, India Stores Department, London. The Government have proposals before them for the condemnation of 12 drills purchased during the period 1925-26 to 1928-29 which have, by fair wear and tear, become inefficient and undependable and to replace them by new ones. Proposals to manufacture 50 more handboring sets have been approved by Government and orders will issue shortly. In view of the importance of the Grow More Food Campaign, some of the drills in the Industries Department have been diverted to South Arcot for work relating to the sinking of 101 artesian wells in the South Arcot district. Some drills have been deputed for famine relief work in the Rayalaseema area. Under the Food and Agricultural Organization Technical Assistance Scheme, this Government have secured the services of an Expert in drilling wells.

“ With reference to Chemical Testing and Analytical Laboratory, a small Experimental Mineral Section with some chemists was working under the control of the Industries Department from 1945. This has now been converted into a well-equipped Chemical and Analytical Laboratory, with expert chemists in furtherance of the industrial progress of this State. The laboratory undertakes the testing and analysis of minerals and raw materials of industries and of finished products according to specifications and gives authoritative results and opinions on the problems entrusted to it by Government, local bodies, private firms and individuals. The laboratory has already rendered valuable service in testing and analysing the South Arcot lignite and white clay and several other minerals in addition to giving expert advice on various problems referred to it. Necessary staff and equipment have also been sanctioned recently for the laboratory in connection with the investigation on the bleaching of off-grade barytes, beneficiation of graphite and preparation of ultra marine blue, etc. The administrative control of the laboratory has since been transferred from the Director of Industries and Commerce to the Development Department as a temporary measure to secure its efficient working.

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“ I need hardly stress to this House the importance of the investigation of lignite. Investigations have revealed the existence of about 2,000 million tons of lignite (brown coal) in an area of about 100 square miles in the South Arcot district at a depth of about 175 feet below ground level. The samples of lignite taken, when processed compare favourably with Grade 1 coal received from Bengal. Lignite, as hon'ble Members will be aware, is an enormous asset to our State. If successful, this lignite can overcome the persistent shortage of imported coal in the State and by providing thermal power for industries, enable them to develop their natural scope. It should also enable the exploitation of other minerals, particularly iron ore. Its bye-products can be the basis of many subsidiary industries.

“ An experimental open cut mining scheme estimated to cost Rs. 79 lakhs has been prepared. The Union Government has agreed to lend some old machinery estimated to cost Rs. 15 lakhs as their contribution to the working of this Scheme.

“ Handloom cloth has of late been in the public eye. For years, there was a big market for handloom cloth outside our country. They were exported to foreign countries. This has suddenly dwindled. In our own country, owing to rapid competition with the mill products, and in view of the fact that the mill products are cheaper, there has not been an off-take of handloom cloth for public consumption. The result has been accumulation of these products. Another cause has been the high price of yarn the consequence of which is the high price of the handloom products. The Government are aware of the acute distress among the weavers and have promulgated a scheme through which they hope to give relief to the distressed weavers. The prominent features of the scheme are—

(i) that it will be worked through the agency of the primary weavers' co-operative societies under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(ii) the Government will give a loan to the share capital for those weavers who cannot afford to pay the share capital and this amount will be recovered in easy instalments.

(iii) Yarn will be supplied by Government.

(iv) The weaver will be paid a subsistence wage of six annas a knot and the responsibility for marketing the goods produced under this scheme will rest mainly on the primary societies themselves. The primary societies will have to run the risk of sustaining losses in the disposal of the goods produced under the scheme on account of fluctuations in prices, etc. The cloth produced will be cheaper and will find a ready market. The Government will undertake to make good any losses on the transactions.

“ With regard to the accumulated supply, Government at present feel that it should be left to be disposed of through normal trade channels. Efforts are also being made in this connection to reduce the cost of yarn and to see if these handloom cloths will have a market in foreign countries as before. As our Chief Minister

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has pointed out, everybody must realize the necessity for helping the handloom weavers and I should also endorse the appeal made by the Chief Minister that everybody should wear handloom cloth. The Government are also helping in this matter. Everyone should also realize that it is a matter of competition and adjustment between the mills and the handloom industry. How best this can be done is engaging the attention of Government.

“ I shall now speak a few words on cottage industries which are included in this Demand but which really belong to the portfolio of my colleague the Hon'ble Sri Pattabhirama Rao.

“ The Government since 1946 have developed cottage industries in an organized manner and have done a lot to improve them. The following are some of the schemes of cottage industries:—

Coir schools.—There are two Coir Training Schools, one at Beypore and the other at Baruva and one Coir Demonstration centre at Mogral (South Kanara district). The Coir School at Baruva is intended for training fishermen and other Backward communities.

Four Flaying and Tanning Demonstration parties have been sanctioned, one for Northern Circars, one for Tamil districts, one for Ceded districts, and one for other areas. They demonstrate to the village tanners the correct method of flaying, curing and processing hides and skins and also impart instruction in the manufacture of leather goods.

The Ceramic Centre at Rajahmundry provides training in improved methods of production of glazed earthenware.

The glass bangles and beads training centre at Kalahasti trains about 15 students per year in bangle and bead manufacture on modern lines.

Village industries schemes are also receiving attention from the Government. This scheme helps the villagers to produce their daily requirements for consumption in their own villages. Under this scheme, improved labour-saving tools and implements are freely distributed to the enterprising village artisans and necessary training is given to them in the use of these up-to-date tools. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been sanctioned for this part of the scheme. Under this scheme, raw materials at an estimated cost of Rs. 12 lakhs are also supplied to the artisans through certain co-operative agencies specially selected for the purpose.

12.50 p.m. Two model centres for village industries have also been opened one at the Tamilnad Grama Sevak Vidyalayam, Kallupatti, and the other at Andhra Grama Sevak Vidyalayam in Andhra. An expenditure of rupees one lakh recurring and rupees one lakh non-recurring has been sanctioned for running the centres.

Sri M. Visweswarayya's Industrialization Scheme has been sanctioned as an experimental measure to be implemented in two taluks in each of the two districts of Nellore and Trichy. This scheme has a two-fold object, viz., to develop industries in every part of the country and increase production and income from them.

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and to inculcate discipline, habits of self-help and collective effort among its population. This State have constituted Special Advisory Boards with a view to stimulate the development of the following specific cottage industries:—

(1) Match industry in Sivakasi and Sattur areas in Ramanathapuram district.

(2) Palmyrah Fibre and leaf products in Tuticorin and Tiruchendur areas in Tirunelveli district.

(3) Leather goods manufacture in Dindigul area in Madurai district.

(4) Woollen cumby and blanket weaving in Kudligi, Kudatani and Bishalli areas in Bellary district.

(5) Pile carpets in West Godavari district.

(6) Handmade cotton lace in Narasapur in West Godavari district.

(7) Coir in Malabar district.

(8) Druggets.

A survey is now being made of cottage and small-scale industries in nine selected areas and the Economic Adviser to Government is in charge of this Survey. The results of the survey are awaited. A Research Institute for Cottage Industries has also been sanctioned recently. It aims at making a comparative study of the designs, tools and methods followed here and elsewhere in cottage industries, to adapt and improve upon them and when necessary to design new tools and evolve new techniques and processes.

The financial resources of every cottage industry being slender the Government are considering giving financial assistance. The Director of Industries and Commerce has been empowered to grant a loan or subsidy not exceeding Rs. 500 to anyone who desires to start or carry on a cottage industry which has an important bearing on the development of the country.

The Government Khadi Scheme is based on a recognition of the fact that handspinning with the aid of charka is a cottage industry capable of being practised widely on account of its simplicity and usefulness. The intensive part of the scheme was introduced in seven centres in 1946-47. One more centre was opened last year and another experimental centre has been sanctioned to be opened in Cuddapah district this year as a famine relief measure. So far, 46,300 spinners have been registered and the quantity of khadi produced was 13,78,700 yards. The expenditure under the scheme in the initial years averaged Rs. 10.47 lakhs. In the current year it is estimated to come to Rs. 40.73 lakhs. The bulk of the expenditure is expected to be recovered by the sale of khadi produced under the scheme. Some expenditure is also incurred in training spinners and weavers and in paying a small subsidy to the self-spinners. Besides the centres mentioned

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above, in which the Intensive Scheme is being worked, the extensive part of the scheme is being worked in 55 of the firkas selected under the general Rural Welfare Scheme.

"The administration of the scheme is in charge of the Director of Rural Welfare. The main object of the scheme is to attain self-sufficiency in cloth in terms of khadi in the villages included in the centres by producing sufficient cloth to clothe the entire population.

"I hope I have made out a case for the Government's industrial expansion programme. I hope Members will admit that, in spite of limited resources, financial and otherwise, and difficult circumstances, there has been a steady progress in all directions. The Government will continue to do their best for the development of industries in our State and for the investigation of raw materials. I expect co-operation in this matter from the public and from the industrialists.

"Sir, I have got to make one request. I understand English, Tamil and Telugu. But, I would request Members who would like to speak in Malayalam, to give me an English translation of their speeches so that I can reply to their points. Otherwise, I will be missing many valuable points of my friends.

"With these words, Sir, I now move the Demand standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries.'

"I think two Hon. Ministers will reply to the debate. So I allot five hours for this Demand."

* SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,03,46,800 under Demand XXI—Industries be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, the industrialization of our country is just at the same level as when the British left this country. The British wanted that our country should be a colonial country producing only raw materials so that the advanced imperialist countries might exploit this country. The Members sitting on the Treasury Benches should have realized that, unless big steps are taken to industrialize our country, there is no solution for the unemployment problem and there is no prosperity for the people. On the other hand, when the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour made his speech, it looked as though the speech had been made some twenty years ago. I do not find much difference between the speech that has been made to-day by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour and the speech of a foreign ruling class in connexion with the industrial issues of our country.

"Sir, an amount of Rs. 2 crores and odd is demanded under this item of Industries. There are a number of pages concerning

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the expenditure of this sum and as I peruse the pages of the Detailed Estimate, I find that more money is to be spent on the pay of officers and establishment and very little is intended for the real development of industry itself. The industries that the Government have contemplated to develop are such that do not come in conflict with the monopolized industries of the foreign interests in this country. If the Hon. Minister is going to adopt this kind of policy, how can our country advance even from the point of view of the industrialists of our country? Now I would analyse how the amount is being spent on industries. For every rupee of revenue of this State, only 7 pies is being spent on industrial development and out of this seven pies nearly three pies is being spent on officers' salaries and their establishments. From the revenue side, out of this one rupee the Government are receiving nearly Re. 0-4-1 from sales tax, Re. 0-2-1 from income-tax and Re. 0-4-0 from what is called 'others.' In this head 'others' may be included certain profits that are derived from the industries that the Government are supposed to encourage. (At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) So, out of one rupee revenue the Government are spending such a meagre sum as seven pies on the industrial development of the State. But the Government are spending about one anna and 9 pies on Police. This is how the tax-payers' money is squandered. I know why the Government do not want to take the initiative to better the condition of the workers. The Government want to continue their policy of *laissez-faire*, this year also. They want to see that all important industries are monopolized in connivance with foreign interests. Take our own Madras State. Parry & Co., the Imperial Tobacco Co., and the National Tobacco Co., and several other foreign exporting firms are flourishing. Look how they are allowed to exploit our country and its resources! On the other hand, what the Government should do if they really want that such and such industry should be started and they are lacking the necessary funds, is they should try to get money from people and not cringe at the doors of foreign industrialists. When I move the cut motion, I want to emphasize that Government should take immediate steps to prevent any more exploitation of our resources by any foreign interest. That is how the Government should further the industrial development of the country. All the foreign concerns should be nationalized.

"Some of the Government-managed industries are not, I think, thriving well. I request the Hon. Minister to tell us in clear language the existing state of affairs of these Government-managed industries. What is the profit that the Government are making out of these industries? So much of our tax-payers' money is being spent on salaries for big officials, establishment and contingencies. The Government have not assured the workers decent living conditions. Is it the way in which these industries should be kept where they are without further development and the workers being exploited? I sincerely wish that the Hon. Minister answers these questions in his reply.

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"It is true that our country has got rich natural resources. Why is it that the Government are not prepared to take immediate steps to explore these natural resources? Why is it that the Government are not taking steps to start mining concerns on a large scale? I am afraid that the Government are waiting for opportunities when they could place at the doors of foreign industrial magnates all our resources and allow them to exploit them for their profit. This is not the way how the industrial development of our country should be attempted. Look at the condition of workers in the Government-owned industries. The condition of workers in the Andhra Paper Mills is deteriorating day by day. When the Government are not in a position to improve the lot of their employees, why should they continue to manage these industries? The workers are demanding higher wages. They want that their employment should be made a secure one. When all these things are happening, what is it the Government are doing? They are pursuing their own methods of encouraging these profit-making concerns to make still further profits at the expense of the workers. The Government continue to pay fat salaries to the high officials. I am offering these criticisms so that the Hon. Minister for Industries may take note of them and see to it that at least hereafter our natural resources are not allowed to be exploited by the fabulously rich foreign industrial magnates.

"I shall now come to State aid to industries. There again it is a scandal. I know why the State aid has been cut down this year. During the time when the previous Government were in office, these industries have been allowed to mismanage their affairs. This Government should not encourage such sort of mismanagement. They should be responsible for the proper management of these State-aided industries. I feel that the Government should take note of our criticisms and do the correct thing at the correct time. Mobilization of our man-power, exploitation of the rich natural resources of our country and full employment for our young men to enable them to lead a decent life—these are the things which will go a long way in enhancing the industrial supremacy of our State.

"Coming to cottage industries, what do we find in the case of the handloom industry? The handloom weavers are experiencing a lot of trouble. Of course, the Hon. Minister for Industries had stated that there is at present a glut in the handloom market. But what has the Hon. Minister done to relieve the distress of the handloom weavers? What have this Government done in encouraging handloom cloth? Have they taken energetic steps to push the sales of handloom goods? No, the Government have not done anything tangible to help the handloom weavers. They are pursuing the old policy of 'wait and see.'

"With regard to other cottage industries, the Government have not given them sufficient encouragement. There are men in several parts of our State who are anxious to develop their own particular cottage industries but who are not given chance to do

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so. They should be given sufficient incentive to pursue their avocations. If the Government apply their mind to it, surely our cottage industries could be placed on a sound footing.

“A big scandal is prevalent in our Polytechnics. These Polytechnics are intended for the encouragement of technical education in our State. Are the Government aware of the colossal number of students who are, year after year, turned out of these Polytechnics for want of seats? When most of our students in rural areas also have realized the value of technical education, is it not necessary for the State to provide sufficient number of Polytechnics so that these students can prosecute their technical studies there? Have the Government come forward to set right the mismanagement of most of these Polytechnics by the managing officials? No, they have kept silent.

“I wish to submit to the Government that even the scholarships are meagre. They are not given with a view to attract more students and even those students who have finished their courses of studies are not provided with employment. These are facts that cannot be denied. I want that more assistance be given to students desiring to pursue technical studies. The Hon. the Minister for Industries has referred to the Viswesvarayya Scheme and I am afraid this is an eye-wash. He has pointed out certain instances where model institutions have been put up but that was not the scheme of Sri Viswesvarayya. He has taken into account as a unit the village and above that the district; he has taken into account the industries, the cottage industries and the resources available in the area and he has suggested certain constructive schemes but the Government have not taken up even those proposals. On the other hand, they have taken one scheme here and another there and they are boasting rather too much. I would like the Government to make a serious study of those proposals. To sum up I would suggest to the Government first and foremost that the natural resources of our country should be tapped; industries must be developed on a large-scale basis and the present monopoly and the vested interests of foreign capitalists should be curtailed. Secondly, real encouragement must be given to cottage industries and technical education should be more and more encouraged. The working classes, the major partners in these industries, must be taken into account, their living conditions must be improved and workers' organizations should be consulted in the starting of new industries. Unless the colonial and feudal economy of this country is changed there can be no real development of industries of this country. The Hon. the Minister for Industries should seriously consider these facts. I move my cut motion on this Demand for Industries, Sir.”

1-10
p.m.

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries for the grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,03,46,800. While doing so, I would like to offer a few suggestions as to how the Department should be developed for the well-being of the people of the State. The Hon. Minister for Industries in his

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speech has not referred to the development of basic industries in the State except to the exploitation of lignite deposits. I have been repeatedly suggesting both in this House and outside that this State should have an iron and steel industry. It is a very big industry and one of the basic industries and the Government should explore the possibility of developing this industry. Let me point out to the House, Sir, that a small State like Mysore has a big iron and steel industry. They have now put up electric furnaces imported from Norway and with the installation of these furnaces they hope to increase their output from 40,000 tons to 100,000 tons per annum. The Central Government have given them substantial aid for the erection of these electric furnaces. I have a feeling, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that we have large deposits of magnetite iron ore at Salem and they should be exploited. There is no point in saying that without power this industry cannot be worked. We have got to find the power necessary for working the furnaces and for running the industry. The information which I have received from Norway goes to show that an electric pig iron furnace for an output of say, 55,000 tons per annum would require at least 24,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. This amount of power can certainly be found if we only tap our hydro-electric resources in the Nilgris. For instance, I understand the Chief Engineer for Electricity has investigated the Kundha Power Project capable of producing 175,000 kilowatts of power; the cost of this project is estimated to be in the region of Rs. 33½ crores and I am asking why this should not be taken up? If we want to progress we should have electricity schemes and also big industries. If we are able to produce pig iron in sufficient quantity, we could keep all our foundries going to full capacity but now practically the entire foundry industry in the State is crippled for want of pig iron. The Government of India are contemplating the establishment of a steel industry somewhere in the Central Provinces or Orissa with a capacity of about 500,000 tons, at a huge cost. After all, Sir, if a small State like Mysore can afford to have charcoal blast furnaces and electric pig iron furnaces, why not this State with very much larger resources? Investigation has not been properly taken on hand and the people of this State rightly feel that there has been far too long a neglect on the part of the Government of India as far as this State is concerned. The Government of India have always dominated this State Government saying that this industry can never survive competition from the ordinary blast furnace. My own feeling is that electric pig iron furnaces have come to stay and we can certainly blast iron ore with the use of electricity. I want the Hon. the Minister for Industries to make a very serious study of the problem and if he wants to have an idea of its working let him visit Bhadravati, where they will be going into production within the next three months. So much for the electric pig iron industry.

“I am glad, Sir, we are more or less self-sufficient in regard to cement, yarn and cloth. I am glad that the lignite investigation is making headway. The thing is, it is used in some European countries like Greece and Germany as heating fuel. It is

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brown coal and if it is allowed to remain in the earth for some one thousand years more, we would get coal of very good quality. We have, however, to make use of it immediately if we have to progress. Samples have been examined and they have given an opinion that it has a good calorific value and has low ash content. We can use it in ever so many ways. The only snag is we cannot convert it into coke and use it for smelting purposes. We can use it for our thermal stations for purposes of generating electricity. Round about the area where we are going to mine this lignite, namely, Cuddalore, we can start a big thermal station of 100,000 kilowatt capacity and the power can be supplied from that station for developing various industries. During the off-season shortages at Mettur, it could be advantageously connected to the Hydro-electric Grid. Another very important point that I wish to bring before the House is that there is a large scale export of iron ore from this country. I know, as a matter of fact, Sir, several contracts have been given to exporters to Japan and the commodity is going through the port of Marmagaoa. I have information that Messrs. Best & Co., the Coromandel Engineering Co., and other firms like them have large contracts with Japanese firms and the Japanese find it profitable to purchase ore from us, convert it into pig iron or steel and sell it at a profit to America or England. The tragedy is that large quantities are exported from Sandur, Bellary and Kurnool and we are exploited by foreign countries. I would like the Hon. Minister for Industries to see that the export is immediately stopped and steps are taken to conserve all these ores for our own industries. We should not allow them to be taken away to provide profits to other countries.

“ Sir, I would like to give some figures in regard to how the national income of this country is distributed, as compared to the national income of other countries as between various callings and trades. In India distribution of national income in Agriculture and Fishing is 47.5 per cent. In the United Kingdom it is 5.2 per cent, in U.S.A. it is 9.8 per cent and in Japan it is 28.8 per cent. Similarly for Manufacturing and Engineering Industries, in India it is 17.2 per cent. In the United Kingdom, it is 44.9 per cent; in U.S.A. it is 37.3 per cent; and in Japan it is 34.0 per cent. So, we are still largely an agricultural country, and if the pressure on agriculture is to ease, we will have no other go but to industrialize.

“ Sir, here again I find people talk of developing cottage industries. But what is it that is being manufactured by the cottage industries? These industries manufacture small trunks, ‘ thondies ’ buckets, ‘ ethasals ’ as we call it in Tamil, etc. These are the cottage industries we are now having. But in Western countries, cottage industry means small workshops with a lathe and a drilling machine and small parts for various items of machinery are manufactured in these workshops. In this country no attempt has been made to manufacture small mechanical and engineering parts. We should use power for increasing the output of cottage

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industries. So we must examine the possibility of increasing the output of the cottage industries with the help of power.

"Now, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one important matter. There is a company known as Metal Box Company of India. This company has gone about establishing factories for the manufacture of tin can containers in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and other important cities in India. It has branches not only in India but throughout the world. This company is consuming the entire quota of available tin plate and the people engaged in cottage industries making tins are deprived of their quota of tin plate, with the result that the workers who are engaged in the manufacture of tin can containers do not get work for more than 10 or 15 days in a month. This Metal Box Company is getting the entire quota of tin plate—say 3,000 or 4,000 tons of tin plate per quarter. So, I suggest that we should not allow these worldwide cartels to exploit our available supply of tin plate which should be exclusively given to our small tin makers. We have no objection to co-operate with foreign capital for exploiting iron ore resources in Salem or for increasing the hydro-electric power in Kundah or for the establishment of Thermal Stations at Cuddalore or in any other place. But small industries can very well be left to small firms. I request the Hon. Minister for Industries to press on the Government of India that no quota of tin plate should be given to the Metal Box Company. They should be asked to import all their requirements from the United Kingdom and carry on their production.

"Now, I come to Trade schools. I heartily approve of the progress that is being made in the various industrial schools. As a member of the Selection Committee to certain technical schools, I know there is a great demand for admission to Trade schools. We should have a Trade school or a technical school in every taluk headquarters. As for admission in these schools, preference should be given to sons of professionals like tailors, carpenters, etc. If a tailor wants to send his son to learn tailoring, we should give preference to him so far as tailoring is concerned. If we have a Trade school in every taluk, it will serve as a good feeder for the coming industries. For instance, for 30 seats, 300 people apply for admission and a great number of boys are refused admission and they go back disappointed. Therefore, there should be one Trade school in every taluk.

"Then, I come to the Fertilizer and Chemical Industries. Of late we are depending on the Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals for our requirements of ammonium sulphate. I do not know whether we are getting any fertilizers from Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals. All that I can say is, we have our own methods of raising manure and we should explore all possibilities of rearing our own chemical industries. For instance, if we develop the lignite deposits, we can make our own ammonium sulphate at Cuddalore instead of wasting our money or investing money on industries located outside this State. We should develop our own resources and in the long run it will be also cheaper.

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“ Now, I come to small-scale industries like paints and varnishes and the magnesium industry. The bauxite industry is a very big industry. This industry requires a capital of Rs. 3½ crores. I do not know if we will be ever able to develop that industry. There is dearth of aluminium conductors. We are not getting enough of copper for high tension transmission lines. We should use extensively aluminium A.C.S.R. conductors for transmission lines. If a small industry is started for the drawing of these conductors, our problem of high tension transmission lines will be very much solved. For low tension, we have got to use copper for some time. The Hon. Minister for Finance also referred to the need for taking electricity to the rural areas. Sir, the scheme of rural electrification will very much depend on the availability of copper. Therefore, the Government should utilize imported aluminium ingots for the manufacture of these conductors.

“ Sir, the Hon. Minister for Industries, in his speech, referred to the Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode and said that the factory is expected to go into production after the Government take a final decision in the matter. He estimated the cost of the factory at Rs. 50 lakhs. I do not know if it is the total cost of the undertaking or it is only the erection charges paid to men employed for the purpose in the undertaking. Will this factory give at least Rs. 10 lakhs profit? I do not think so. Prospects are not bright. Even now it may not be too late to sell it away—if the construction of the factory has been completed. Let us start something more profitable. With these words, I heartily support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries, and I wish him Godspeed in his endeavour. ”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

* SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand. While doing so, I would like to express to the House and to the Government certain difficulties the weavers are experiencing to-day with regard to the supply of yarn to them from the mills and also the supply of certain unwanted counts of yarns from the mills. It should be remembered that the weavers are getting their quota of yarn on the basis of the looms census of this State in 1945. It was roughly estimated in 1945-46 that the total number of looms in our State was 4.96 lakhs. The allotment fixed on that basis was 22,500 bales per mensem to this State. To-day we are in 1952 and as per the census taken in January 1951, the total number of looms comes to 8,81,000. Sir, in spite of asking Government by interpellations in this House to get some more bales for this State and even in spite of our requests to the previous Government to request the Central Government to allot 29,000 bales for this State every month, we have not secured any additional bale. For the last seven years, on the average of 50,000 looms for every year, our looms have increased. Still the State Government have not compelled the Central Government to allot additional bales for this State. Hence I request the Hon. Minister for

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Industries to ask the Central Government to allot to this State additional bales of yarn on the basis of 8,81,000 looms in this State.

"As regards the accumulated handloom goods in our State, the Hon. Chief Minister has said in a lecture elsewhere some time back and also yesterday in a public meeting that the attention of the Government has already been drawn to this matter. Sir, yesterday, in an interpellation in this House, I asked the Hon. Industries Minister, whether Government have any proposal to purchase the accumulated handloom goods in this State, and he was pleased to reply that there was no such proposal. Immediately, the question arises as to what to do with the accumulated handloom goods in this State. We know that to-day there are nearly two to three crores worth of handloom goods lying idle without any market. Formerly our handloom goods enjoyed a good market in Indonesia, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan and a few other places. But at that time when there was very good demand export was stopped for our handloom goods. Consequent on that, our traders both firms and individual merchants lost their market. Why? Because of the policy pursued by the Government of India and our State Government. Therefore I request that our Government should come forward to find a way for disposing of our accumulated handloom goods. Otherwise most of our master-weavers and co-operative societies engaged in handloom goods should be ruined as they have sunk their capital in those goods. As they have no capital now, they are not able to give work to the weavers. So to just provide a way for the weavers to eke out their livelihood Government should find a way. They should advance some loan to the master-weaver, or rather to all those who are dealing in handloom goods, either as individual merchants or as co-operative societies, so that they can give continuous employment to the weavers. I may inform the hon. Members as to what would happen in similar circumstances in England and a few other countries. When prices fall and when goods cannot find a market, Government will purchase the goods and release them for sale when prices rise up. Similarly I suggest to Government to purchase the handloom goods which cannot find a market now. By doing so, the master-weavers and societies would be in a position to provide work to the distressed weavers.

"I am very glad that Government have come forward with a relief scheme to weavers. But I regret it has been started very late. In fact it will be remembered that on 29th April 1952 under the presidentship of the Hon. Industries Minister, the State Handloom Advisory Committee requested to start the Relief Scheme immediately in the State. But the scheme has been delayed too long after that announcement, to be put into effect. I do not know why there has been such a delay. The scheme actually came into force only on 5th July 1952. Even now in most places it has not been organized. Anyhow I welcome the scheme as it will go a long way to relieve the distress of the weavers. Then, Sir, even though a minimum wage has been fixed in that relief scheme, I find in

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some places only a wage of four annas or five annas and not six annas as fixed by the Government is being paid to the weavers. In some places the Deputy Registrar insists that the wages should not go beyond the existing wages in those places. I suggest that a uniform wage of six annas in all places be paid to the weavers. Sir, whatever merits the scheme has, it is, after all only a temporary relief measure. We cannot afford the handloom weaver a permanent relief under this scheme. Government too have recognized it. That is why they have fixed a period of three months for it. If it is necessary, I am sure, the Government will extend it by another three months. Besides that, I request Government to come forward with a permanent measure of relief which will put the handloom industry in this State on a safe and sound footing.

“ Sir, the question of reservation of certain varieties has been pending for the last two years. The State Handloom Advisory Committee and the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, with which I am connected, have passed resolutions that certain varieties between 40 to 50 inches width should be completely reserved for the handloom weavers and cloth less than 40 inches width alone should be produced by the mills. We have already sent that resolution to this Government and the Central Government and so far they have not taken any action. 2-40 p.m.

“ Sir, at the time of fixing the prices and the allotment of such varieties, I am afraid, there is none to represent the weavers on the Price Fixation Board and I request the Government to be good enough to arrange to give a seat in that Board to a weavers' representative so that he can argue and put forth the difficulties of the weavers in this State.

“ As regards the production of certain unwanted counts, I have been very often putting questions and the Hon. Speaker will also remember that on previous occasions too I have been putting questions about 26s, 34s and 36s. In the previous regime, the Hon. Minister for Industries, Sri C. Perumalsami Reddi was good enough to say that the Central Government have been requested to fix a separate rate for these 26 counts but so far nothing has resulted. I again repeated the question and the Hon. Minister for Industries was kind enough to say that the Government have asked for prices to be fixed for all counts. My complaint is about 26s, 34s and 36s. These are unwanted counts and they have created a problem. The millowners say that the cotton is useful only for these particular counts but before 1950 there were no 26s or 36s. The millowners are producing these unwanted counts only with a view to get more profit and also to show that they do not like these controls and that they do not want to co-operate in observing the restrictions imposed by the control orders. With these two objects in view, Sir, they are purposely and wantonly producing these unwanted counts. The weavers are very much affected by this. They are having appliances suitable only 20s, 30s and 40s. They find it very difficult to make use of these 26 counts. I therefore request

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that the production of these counts should be stopped. So far as yarn production is concerned, ours is a surplus State with a total production of 60,000 bales a month and the allocation for this State is for example 10,000 bales a month. Could we not ask the millowners to produce within the limited quota that is allotted to our State only 20s, 30s and 40s which we require? This is only a very simple thing that I am asking, Sir. It is simply said in this House that the question has been referred to the Central Government. I do ask of the Hon. Minister for Industries, whether even this simple thing requires sanction from the Central Government. Could we not control our own mills and ask them to produce the counts that we want? I am a weaver, Sir, and only those who are in the field can talk about and express the difficulties really felt in using these counts. I regret the Hon. the Chief Minister is unfortunately not here and I therefore request the Hon. Minister for Industries to kindly draw the attention of the Central Government and urge strongly that so far as the quota allotted to this State is concerned it should be supplied only in the counts that are liked by the consumers and weavers of this State. If it is not within the powers of this Government to stop these 26s, 34s and 36s, they can at least suggest to the Central Government to fix a separate rate for these 26 counts. I am quite sure, if this 26s are not grouped along with 30s and it is treated as a separate group and a separate rate is fixed, most of the mills will not produce this 26 counts.

“ I want to mention another thing, Sir. There has been no distribution of yarn to the weavers for the last four months. Apart from this, another circular has been issued recently that there will be no distribution of yarn for another three months. Already yarn distribution has not been in force for the last four months and, in these circumstances, I request the Government to recommend to the Central Government either to cancel completely control over yarn or at least cancel control over the distribution of yarn in this State.

“ There is also another point which I would like to mention. I am not able to understand the necessity for permitting the mills to sell one-third of their production, and that too counts from 40s and below which is produced out of Indian cotton, as free yarn. There is a very great demand for Indian cotton yarn from 20s to 40s counts but it is not sufficient for supplying to all the weavers. By permitting the millowners to sell these counts as free yarn, they are misusing it, Sir, for sale in combination with other counts and, I think, the Hon. Minister for Industries is also aware of the fact. If you want to purchase 20s yarn one bale, you have to take a bale of 60 counts at the high price Rs. 56 for 10 lb. I will produce invoices, Sir, to prove this fact. This permission unnecessarily gives room for the mills to sell combinations of wanted and unwanted counts and also higher and lower rated yarn. I could only call this as ‘ blackmarketing ’. I therefore request, Sir, that this permission to the millowners to sell one-third of their production as free yarn should be taken away from their

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hands. Again, Sir, there is no control over the varieties produced from foreign cotton. This concession is apart from the concession to sell one-third Indian cotton yarn as free yarn. Either there must be complete control over production or control must be completely taken away. There is no use of the State Government simply saying that their hands are tied and the powers rest with the Central Government whom they have addressed. I suggest to this State Government that as a democratic Government it is their bounden duty to express to the Central Government the difficulties in our State and the grave hardships to which the weavers are put by the directions issued from the Centre. The Government must so impress on the Central Government that the grievances of the weavers are redressed.

“Sir, the State Handloom Committee has recently requested the Government to create a separate department for the handloom industry and to place a Minister separately in charge of it. I once again request the Hon. the Chief Minister, as by this time he must have become aware of this fact, to take immediate steps to create a separate department for dealing with the handloom industry and to entrust it to a separate Minister.

“Sir, the labourers working in factories and mills are given a permanent pay and their wages are fixed. Similarly the weavers should also get a minimum wage and they must be guaranteed a living wage and the Government should take some steps towards this. With this request, Sir, I support the Demand.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAI AH:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I 2-50
rise to support the Cut Motion moved by hon. Member Sri C. V. K. p.m.
Rao because I am quite dissatisfied and disappointed with the unsatisfactory industrial policy of this Government. We were assured many a time, Sir, by both the Central and State Governments, that they were very anxious to help the small scale and village industries which are capable of providing employment to millions of people in this country, who are to-day, forced to keep themselves idle. Small-scale and village industries, including the handloom industry, should have been given protection long ago. But both the Union and the State Governments have failed to give protection to the handloom industry and other small scale industries. Things have not improved even after the present Ministry have taken up the reins of Government.

“Firstly I take the question of the distribution of yarn by the Government to handloom weavers. The hon. Member Sri Arunachalam was telling the House, just before me, that the Madras Government had been requesting the Union Government to allot a monthly quota of 29,000 bales for the handloom industry of this State. This is an old story. As long as there is the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, I can definitely state that the Madras State cannot get 29,000 bales per mensem to meet the requirements of the handloom industry and other miscellaneous consumers of yarn. Under the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the requirements of the composite and the weaving mills,

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are first met and the balance that is left over will be treated as free yarn and that free yarn is being distributed amongst the various States according to the number of handlooms existing in the year 1951 as estimated by the Fact Finding Committee, appointed by the Union Government. Suppose, Sir, there is a fall in the production of yarn, on account of shortage of cotton or on account of shortage of electricity or on account of strikes, the mill industry is not going to be affected at all because according to the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, the composite and the weaving mills are to get their maximum requirements whether there is a fall in the production of yarn or not. The only industry that will be affected by the fall in the production of yarn or by any other policy of the Government is the handloom industry. I will explain how the handloom industry is affected. Suppose out of the quota of 22,500 bales allotted to this State, it gets only 16,000 bales per month. There are the consumer quota holders fixed by the Government. They will get their usual quota of 3,000 bales per month. There are certain other industries like fishing industry and some other miscellaneous consumers, they will also get their maximum quota from the 16,000 bales. The balance only will be distributed to the handloom industry. Thus, even according to the All-India Yarn Distribution Scheme, and even according to the Distribution Scheme followed by the Madras Government, the handloom weavers of the State are the worst hit. The Union and the Madras Governments must revise their policy. For this, we have been repeatedly requesting the Government that the total output of yarn in the country should be distributed in strict proportion to the estimated requirements of the various consumers of yarn including the composite and the weaving mills. This will enable the Madras handloom industry to get its maximum share of yarn.

“ With regard to yarn prices, the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao was saying this morning that he did not like criticising the Union Government. The price of cotton has been falling since March 1st. But, curiously enough, the Government of India have increased the price of yarn twice during the course of the last six weeks, though the Madras Government were stating that they were recommending to the Union Government to reduce the prices of yarn.

“ Sir, the handloom industry is a major national industry providing employment to about forty lakhs of people in this State and about two crores of people in this country. I ask, Sir, ‘ did the Government do anything so far to give adequate protection to this handloom industry ? ’ When the question of disposal of accumulated stocks of handloom goods came up, Minister after Minister definitely stated that they were going to find markets for the accumulated stocks and that they would also help the co-operative institutions to dispose of them. I ask, how are the Government going to help the co-operative institutions in this connexion? The co-operative institutions are not demanding that the Government should purchase the entire stock of accumulated

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handloom goods and make arrangements for the sale of those goods. They are after all requesting the Government that a short-term loan of one crore of rupees, which may carry 3 per cent interest, be granted to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, which in its turn will undertake the purchasing and marketing of the accumulated stocks with the primary weavers' co-operative societies. This request coming from an institution employing two lakhs of people is not a big one. The Government have been sanctioning lakhs and lakhs of rupees as loans to individuals and institutions in the name of the State Aid to Industries Act. These individuals and institutions who receive loans under the State Aid to Industries Act can support themselves and can support others also. But when the weavers' co-operative societies, upon whom two lakhs of workers are depending to-day, approach the Government to give them a loan of one crore of rupees, the Government have not agreed to it till to-day.

"The Government, at present, are running a Textile Institute. This institute has not been rendering any assistance to the weavers in the matter of preparation of designs, manufacture of cloth, dyeing and printing, etc. Of course it has been producing certificate holders, thus enabling them to get some employment in the District Board High Schools. I am sure the Hon. Minister is aware how the weaving sections in the District Board High Schools or Government High Schools are working. I was also a student of the Government Textile Institute and I can plainly tell the Government that I could not learn anything better there than that I learnt at home. Therefore, the institute should be reorganized and research and demonstration centres should be opened in all important weaving centres to impart training to weavers in all matters connected with the handloom industry including dyeing and printing. We have been requesting the Government repeatedly to see that the spinning industry is decentralized. The Government should find out whether small scale spinning units with 100 to 200 spindles can be manufactured and whether those small-scale spinning units can be utilized by the weavers' co-operative societies in the State on a small-scale cottage industry basis. This is an important thing to be looked into. 3 p.m.

"Another thing I would like to mention is this. The Madras State with more than 7 lakh handlooms is consuming a major portion of the dyes and chemicals which are imported into this country. The cost of such dyes and chemicals is running to crores of rupees per annum and I strongly insist that the Government should go into the question of starting a factory for the manufacture of dyes and chemicals which are largely required by this country and particularly by this State. In this connexion, I should like to state something with regard to the salt producers in Chinnaganjam because it is connected with the chemical industry. Chinnaganjam in Guntur district is a salt-producing centre where several thousands of people are depending upon the salt manufacture. As a result of the concession given to the people to produce salt in all coastal areas without any restrictions, the salt now

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being produced in thousands of acres in Chinnaganjam is not finding any market with the result that those people engaged in salt production are forced to keep idle. Salt is the chief raw material for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash and gypsum too. Caustic soda and soda ash are the chemicals which are required in large quantities by the dyeing, printing and other connected industries. I, therefore, insist that the Government should also go into the question of starting a factory for the manufacture of caustic soda and soda ash by which the enormous wealth of manpower which is now being wasted on account of under-employment and unemployment, can be made best use of to the best interests of the nation.

“ Then I come to the question of fisheries. People engaged in this industry are all unfortunate creatures. There are several thousands of fishermen in the coastal areas, particularly in Guntur and Srikakulam districts. Fishing is their main profession but owing to their illiteracy and poverty, they could not form themselves into co-operatives and organize their industry on commercial lines. I should like the Government to come forward to give proper aid to these fishermen to organize themselves into co-operative societies and to provide other facilities to run their business on commercial lines. A fish liver oil factory may also be started in Srikakulam district where there are several thousands of fishermen.

“ Then, Sir, I should like to endorse the suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri Arunachalam. Now the handloom industry is looked after by four departments, viz., the Department of Industries, the Department of Rural Welfare, the Department of Co-operation, and some other department, and the result is the handloom industry will have to look to four departments for its proper encouragement and daily administration. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should set up a separate department known as the Directorate of Handlooms, because there is no co-ordination and regulation among the various departments now functioning. A Director of Handlooms should also be appointed who shall be the chief of this Directorate of Handlooms.

“ With regard to khadi industry, I should like to say one word and conclude my speech. I have had opportunities of visiting several khadi centres run by the Government, and some months back I had been to Uratla in Visakhapatnam district. There are hundreds of looms but the Uratla centre is able to provide employment for some 50 or 60 looms only and when the weavers approached the khadi centre for employment, the khadi centre people said that they could not provide employment to all the weavers in the area. Then I asked those weavers to form themselves into a co-operative society and work with mill yarn. Those weavers collected the necessary share capital and approached the co-operative department to register a co-operative society. Then these khadi centre people objected to the formation of a co-operative society in that area on the ground that no society dealing with mill yarn should exist there. I think this is a suicidal policy

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because the centre run by the Government is not in a position to provide employment to all the weavers in the area attached to the centre and when the weavers come forward to organize themselves into a co-operative society to work with mill yarn, the Government are not prepared to register the co-operative society. Anyhow I suggest that the Government should not take up the responsibility of running those khadi centres, and that those centres should be converted into co-operative societies, subsidies being granted to them by the Government. With regard to spinning also the Government should set apart Rs. 1 lakh to see whether any improvement can be made in the present charka to enable a spinner to spin more yarn per hour. In the same manner, the Textile Institute should also conduct research to facilitate some technical improvements in the present fly shuttle sley. By means of the fly shuttle sley we are inserting some 45 to 60 picks per minute. We want that 80 to 100 picks must be inserted in a minute and this will increase the production and lessen the cost of production. I, therefore, suggest that the Textile Institute authorities also should go into the question and see whether the fly shuttle sley can be improved."

* SRI K. T. SREEDHARAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved from this side of the House. I do not think that our Government have a definite industrial policy of their own and if at all they have a policy, it is only to help the big and centralized industries of the State. I do not know whether this state of affairs is going to help us but I am definite that it will ruin the cottage as well as the rural industries of the State. I know that their policy is responsible for the mishap that has happened to the handloom industry of this State. There are about 50 lakhs of people engaged in the handloom industry and it will not be far from correct if I say that almost all the workers are now idling away their time. I am definite that in Malabar the case is so. Our Hon. Minister was good enough to say that there had been a sort of agreement between the management and the workers in Malabar and within a short time full work would be commenced. But as far as I understand, there was no agreement at all between the management and the workers in Malabar and there is no likelihood of the industry being revived there.

"I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister to immediately rush up to the help of Malabar by way of subsidies to the management. This sort of monetary help alone will help the starving weavers of Malabar. This handloom industry is in this plight because of two main factors. There is no finance for the industry to pull through in critical times and there is no marketing agency for pushing the sale of the handloom products. Therefore, I would suggest to the Government to set up permanent financing and marketing agencies for this industry. The financing agency should see that in the hour of crisis, help in the matter of finance is rushed to the handloom industries and the marketing agency must see that there is demand for the handloom products both in

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the foreign and internal markets; they must also try to understand the selling price of the products and advise the weavers as well as the co-operative societies in improved methods of marketing, finishing and production. If they attend to these factors and appoint a financing and marketing agency on a permanent footing, I am sure that the handloom industry will thrive and flourish in the long run. It is only because they want to help big and centralized industries, the Government have neglected these cottage and minor industries. I urge upon the Government to mould their industrial policy so as to suit and encourage the rural and cottage industries of this State. I need hardly mention that the workers in these rural and cottage industries are far greater in number than those employed in big and centralized industries. So, it is all the more imperative that this Government which stand for a Welfare State, should see that they mould their policy in a way which would be agreeable and suitable for larger sections of the population in this State. I take this opportunity to request the Government to see that all the handloom weavers in this State are brought into the co-operative movement. If the co-operative organization is made universal among the weavers, steps can be taken for standardizing their working and wage conditions. Past experience shows that the worker's enthusiasm for co-operation varies in inverse proportion to the state of the handloom trade. When there is good work and better wages outside, the handloom weavers quit the handloom co-operative movement and rush up to the master weavers. That is because the condition in their co-operative societies has not been stabilized and the weavers are not promised reasonable wages. The Government must therefore see that the conditions of the workers in the co-operative movement and co-operative societies are stabilized and they are ensured of a living wage there.

“Secondly, I would suggest that the Government must give protection to the handloom products as against the products of the mill industry. They must try to reserve special varieties of cloth to be manufactured exclusively by the handloom industry and they must prohibit the mill industry from manufacturing those varieties. Mere promises and formulae are not enough and the Government must strictly enforce their decision on the mill industry. Again, the Government must buy all their cloth requirements from the handloom industry. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the special varieties that are exclusively meant for the handlooms are not at all helpful and suitable to Malabar where special conditions exist. These special varieties are not woven in Malabar and so the concessions given in this regard are not at all sufficient so far as Malabar is concerned. In these circumstances, I appeal to the Hon. Minister to have in view the peculiar conditions prevailing in Malabar and take steps to appoint permanent financing and marketing agencies so that the industry could be brought to a flourishing level.”

At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.)

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* SRI M. SUBBA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion on this Demand for the reason that no adequate provision has been made in the Budget for the development of the industries in Rayalaseema. Rayalaseema is said to be poor and undeveloped. What is it that this Government have done to eradicate poverty from that part of the State otherwise than by agriculture? Even if all the cultivable lands are brought under cultivation with the aid of irrigation projects, it will cover only about 30 per cent of the total area and the crops grown on the land are hardly enough to maintain the people of that area. If there is failure of monsoon, the people will be left helpless and they will have to look to the Government and others for help. So, it is very essential that the area should be industrially developed as a second line of defence against famine and I feel that the possibilities of its development in that direction are immense. It is also very well-known that the mineral wealth in this area is rich. Several minerals like barytes, copper, lead, iron ore, lime, china clay, etc., are available there. All the raw materials are now exported to foreign countries. Iron ore is exported to Japan and in this transaction middlemen are taking away most of the profits and the poor people are not able to get the maximum that they should get. Big industries such as iron, cement, paper, paints and lithophone can be started and the Government have not done anything in the direction of starting such industries. The Hon. Minister was saying this morning that there was no private enterprise. The area is very poor and backward. How can there be private enterprises? All the capital that was available has already been invested in utilizing agricultural raw products such as groundnut and cotton. The private business people have already opened some oil refineries and some textile mills. Even these are not sufficient to meet the growing demands of that area. So, it is very essential that some more oil refineries and some more textile mills should be started by the State Government so that the entire mineral wealth and the raw materials available in that area could be used and the people could get the maximum price for their products.

“ There is also ample scope for developing cottage industries in my area. Of course, there are already some cottage industries thriving in this area. But they are run on most primitive lines. For instance, the slate industry at Markapur is run on the same old lines and the Government can take it up, work it and equip the people with up-to-date knowledge of working the industry. But that is not done. There are several other industries also, such as mat weaving, carpet weaving and cumbly weaving. When I speak of the cottage industries that are flourishing, I do not mean for a moment the recently developed cottage industry of illicit distillation of arrack. It is the one industry, of course, which is flourishing well not only in any particular area but throughout our districts. If the Government do not care to see that this industry is put down, I am sure Prohibition is not going to be successful and it may have to be scrapped. This has to be put down

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ruthlessly. But, Sir, I need not have referred to this under the present Demand but when I referred to cottage industries, I had to refer to this also incidentally.

“Then, Sir, a research station or a school for mining and metallurgy should be started in any of these districts so that the people might be able to send in their boys to these schools to receive training in mining and metallurgy and ultimately settle down to this business anywhere. If the Government cannot start a school here, at least, as suggested by Mr. P. V. Subba Rao, they could arrange to send our boys to Dhanbad in Bihar or somewhere else in the country to enable them to receive training in these subjects and be useful to the people at large. Even this minimum demand has not been acceded to. The people are already feeling dissatisfied and if this state of affairs continues, they may choose to go out of this State. Some are already working to see that a new State is carved out. Unless something tangible, something substantial is done at an early date, the people may go out. Before that happens, I request that something may be done for this area so that people there may have some confidence in the Government and hope for something to be done to them

“Coming to the fact that there is no private enterprise forthcoming to start major industries, I would only say that the Government should follow the example of the Mysore Government. The Mysore Government have taken the initiative in the matter; they have started industries and once they flourish they hand them over to private enterprise. Why should not the same thing be done here? The Rayalaseema Development Board, of course, is doing very good work in this connection. The Board is passing resolution after resolution but these are not implemented. They are shelved on the ground that the necessary funds are not available. If this state of affairs should continue, I may say that it is better that no money is wasted on this Board. Let me in conclusion request the Government to develop these areas industrially because the potentialities are very great and if developed, the industries will be a buffer against famines in future.”

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion before the House. Industries can be divided into two parts, big industries and cottage industries. Let us take up first cottage industries. These are not flourishing in India in the same measure as they are flourishing in countries like Japan, China and other places. There, the womenfolk as a whole earn their livelihood from these industries. But here, the womenfolk work only as labourers in certain industries. The weaving industry is existent in the Madras State throughout, and the coir industry is existent in Malabar. Barring these, there are no other industries worth mentioning. Our Government must take all the necessary steps to start big industries in Tamil Nad as a whole. So far as Tamil Nad is concerned, there is no big industry. Paper industry, for example, can be started in Tanjore where a large amount of hay is available. The sugar industry is

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controlled by Europeans and there are one or two textile mills like the Buckingham & Carnatic Mills owned by Europeans. The profits are all going to them and we are not at all benefited.

"Taking up handloom weaving first, mill goods are competing with handloom goods. Weavers are not in a position to get sufficient yarn because the Central Government are taking all steps to export yarn outside the country by issuing permits indiscriminately. We must allot certain counts of yarn for the use of the handloom weavers in India and the surplus yarn alone should be allowed to be exported to foreign countries. In India most of the exported products are raw products. They are converted into finished goods abroad and sent back to us. It should not be like that. If at all anything is exported from India, it should be finished goods and not raw products. Then only we shall be able to give employment to all people who are starving to-day.

"Coming next to khadi, I feel the khadi scheme is a criminal waste. When we fought for Swaraj, we all wore khadi in order to boycott foreign goods. Now, there is no necessity for us to have a scheme for khadi. We spend a lot on it. Instead of that, we can utilize the money for the benefit of handloom weavers. Weavers are suffering a lot. But we do not care for them. We employ so many officers for the intensive and the extensive schemes. I think all this money is waste. The scheme is also not productive. Khadi is not the poor man's dress nowadays. Only M.L.As. and Ministers can wear khadi. On the other hand, handloom cloth is cheaper. So, it is the duty of the Government to spend more on handloom weavers than they spend for khadi.

"There is no society to help those who are coming forward to invent some machinery and other things. For instance in Coimbatore Sri G. D. Naidu has been able to make a blade which lasts for many years. But Government are not coming forward to grant licences and permit him to get that special kind of steel to enable him to produce such blades in large quantities. In Shiyali a blacksmith produced a country revolver but he was imprisoned and a fine also was imposed on him. If the Government are particular that some of the goods that we import now should be manufactured here in India, they must encourage the formation of societies and support such people as are willing to produce them. There is no use depending on foreign countries for our arms.

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"Sir, our country is mainly an agricultural country and the agriculturists have work only for six months in the year. During the rest of the year they are idling away their time. If factories are established these agricultural labourers could be employed in them and by this the Government as well as the people will be benefited.

"There is one steel factory at Nagapattinam. I understand it is to be shifted to Northern India. What is the use of shifting it to Northern India when we have no other steel factory in this

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State? If it is retained at Nagapattinam itself and some protection and other things are given to the factory, we can produce the iron materials required by this State.

“Regarding the Tranquebar port, I wish to say a few words. The sea near that place is deep. There was a proposal to convert it into a port and I understand that that proposal has since been dropped. I do not know the reason why it was dropped. If it is converted into a good port, paddy and other things could be exported through that port instead of depending on transport by road which has become difficult for want of lorries and other things.

“Coming again to the question of weavers, I would request the Government to give them a better treatment so that they might be in a position to earn their living. The Hon. Minister knows how much they suffered during the last year. Of course the Government have come forward to give some relief but that is not enough. With the small supplies of yarn given to them they are not able to earn their livelihood. They must be given sufficient quantity of yarn. With these words I resume my seat.”

* SRI N. VENKATAYYA :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in speaking on the cut motion I would like to point out that it is a known fact that 80 per cent of our population is dependent upon agriculture. If in a country more than 40 per cent of the population depends on agriculture, that country will always be poor. It can never become rich. If it is the aim of the Government to raise the standard of living of the people, the population employed on agriculture should be diverted to other occupations. The only way of doing that would be to industrialize the country for which there are ample resources and scope. In this Budget we see no signs of the Government moving in the direction of industrialization of the country. As has been pointed out by previous Speakers, a major part of the amount allotted under this demand is for meeting charges on establishment and other charges. Nothing has been done in the direction of establishing or planning for new industries or for the development of existing industries. Moreover the existing ones are not working satisfactorily. For instance I may mention the mining industry. This industry is worked on very unsatisfactory lines. The Government business ends with the granting of the licence. Nobody knows what happens thereafter. These minerals which are buried under the earth, if once taken out can never be replenished. This waste is going on in a colossal manner in all mining industries. In barytes for example when the material is quarried, large quantities are dug out and most of them are wasted in the selection of white stones. In the slate industry huge quantities are quarried every year. Hill after hill is cut out and only 10 per cent of the material is used. The rest is going to waste. This is a waste which we cannot regain. This is really a national crime of a high magnitude. If this is not arrested or if it is not minimised by proper planning and scientific methods of quarrying and supervision, then we will be losing the

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national wealth which we cannot replace and which we cannot hope to get at all. So I would suggest to the Government to take a keen interest and pay proper attention to this mining industry and see that it is run on scientific lines.

“ Then, Sir, most of the industries are carried on only in a crude manner, with poor implements and on cottage industry basis and not on modern and scientific lines. The return is therefore poor. Even this is hampered by the bottleneck in transport. When there is demand for the material there is no transport available. The miners and the labourers engaged in the industry are thrown out of employment and put to great hardship. So I would request Government to make available to them all the transport facilities that are needed.

“ Coming to industries again, I find we are not moving in the right direction. There is ample scope for establishing industries in the Rayalaseema area and other dry tracts of the State. What has been done is very little and what is yet to be done is very great. I do not suggest that we can industrialize the State in one day or in a year. It may take some time. It may take some decades. But what I do want is that the Government should move in the right direction, from now on and try to industrialize the country within a stated period. But so far there is no indication to show that we are moving in that direction. In Rayalaseema we have ever so many raw materials that could be profitably utilized. We have got iron ore. An iron industry could profitably be started at Kurnool or Sandur. We have large forests and paper mills could be started. We have cash crops like groundnut, cotton and castor. The process of industrialization has been left to private enterprise. There is no industrial or organizational talent developed in this part of the country; there is not much commercial sense also. So it is up to the Government to utilize these raw materials and start new industries. If we have no finances, we should approach the Central Government to take upon itself the duty of starting new industries in Rayalaseema. Otherwise all our plans of industrialization will remain paper schemes.

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“ Sir, cottage industries have not been paying at any time because the implements that our artisans use are very primitive. The raw material is of very poor quality and they do not get a good market for their goods. Our village artisans, potters, carpenters, etc., are not able to sell their articles; even if they sell they are not able to get good prices; so much so, they are not getting a living wage. Therefore we have to provide them with all the facilities, modern implements, initial capital in a small way and then a market for their goods. Some training centres have been started in Rayalaseema, one at Harpanahalli, one at Bathemcharla and one at Cuddapah and some students have been trained in potteries. Are they of any use to the country? Are they able to eke out a living? None of them seem to have started small industries on their own initiative? Our people are too poor to buy any finished goods they make and therefore are not able to make use of the knowledge they have gained. Same is the case

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in regard to leather training centres. When once the students leave the schools, they find themselves useless because the villagers are not able to buy the goods they make. Therefore I say the Government should give some subsidy by way of initial capital to the students on whom we have spent some money. Unless the Government take some such measure of subsidizing small industries, the scheme for the development of cottage industries will not be of any use. I know industrialization is not easy and it cannot be achieved in a year or two. From now on, we must plan and provide finances, if necessary by starting a special fund for the development of industries, as in future, there might be a clamour that the big industries will have to be nationalized. Therefore instead of leaving it to private enterprise, which is not forthcoming, the Government should take upon itself the duty of starting industries. I would therefore request the Government to plan from now on for the development of industries."

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM:—“ Sir, in rising to support the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour, I have to make a few suggestions which are necessary for the proper development of industries in this State. The policy of industrialization in a backward country has to be followed with great caution. Industry needs technical skill, organization, capital and skilled labour. Even if all these are available in this country, there are certain difficulties that follow industrialization. Slums and unemployment are the natural corollaries of centralized production. Though industrialization provides cheaper goods, it creates intolerable social stresses and introduces parasitical culture. The individual becomes a soulless machine. Sir, these arguments are not advanced for a revival of medieval economics. For the industrialization of our country, we have to take a lesson from other countries. Industrialization is only a means to an end; we have to provide work for the millions of our people and that can be done only by industrialization. Our agriculturists are unemployed for a major part of the year and it should be our endeavour to provide them with work. It can be done by starting and encouraging cottage industries. The industries that the Government have to devote their attention to should be the basic industries that increase the wealth of the nation, such as the iron and steel industry, sulphuric acid manufacture, etc., and not those which are exclusively reserved for cottage industries. The use of machine for the manufacture of cloth, oil, etc., leads to a lot of unemployment. That is why Mahatmaji wanted that our economy should be based upon cottage industries and that centralized production should be reduced to the minimum. When I look at the budget from this point of view, I am only sorry that no provision has been made for the proper encouragement of cottage industries. Apart from not encouraging cottage industries, the Government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of starting some industries which compete with cottage industries. Sir, I am referring to the Vanaspathi factory started at Kozhikode for which the Government have provided Rs. 50.0 lakhs. For the last

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two years, they have been providing Rs. 50.0 lakhs each year and this year they have increased it to Rs. 50.0 lakhs. This Vanaspathi factory is unnecessary and the money can be better utilized for the development of cottage industries and starting research stations. The Government should encourage manufacture of cloth and oil in the villages. Sir, in Japan even yarn is produced in villages by having 100 or 200 spindles in every cottage, with the aid of electricity. In this State we have got electric supply available in many areas and we have many projects on hand for the development of electric power. Mahatmaji had no objection to the development of electric power if only it could be provided for every village.

“The development of cottage industries depends to a very large extent upon better type of machinery and trained labour. Looking at things from this point of view, what is it that we find in the report of the Industries Department? Of course, there are a number of technical institutions maintained by the Industries Department. But what is the quality of the students coming out of them? Most of the students who pass out of these technical institutions are fit to be supervisors in centralized industries. They are not good at handling modern machinery. In the centralized factories they are expected to supervise big machines because they do not possess the requisite skill for handling the same. Therefore it is of primary importance that these Polytechnics which are situated in different parts of our State are converted into places wherein educated men could be taught on how to handle machinery which would further the development of our cottage industries, for it is the skilled workman who is to be reckoned with in any scheme of industrialization.

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“The two basic materials that are required in any scheme aiming at the industrial advancement of our State are iron and coal. Hon. Members may be well aware that in both these two materials, we are sadly lacking. Our natural resources remain to be tapped. As my hon. Friend Mr. C. R. Ramaswami observed, the development of steel will pave the way for the opening up of very many subsidiary industries. For our coal supplies we should try to get them from the lignite deposits in South Arcot district. Inasmuch as we are not rich in coking coal we can use the substitute charcoal as the Mysore Government did in the initial stages. The vast number of charcoal buses and lorries that are now running in the mufassal could be curtailed and the charcoal saved in the process utilized for industrial purposes. The vast deposits of iron ore found in Salem could be exploited for the industrial advancement of our State. Once these two basic materials, viz., iron and coal are assured for us, we can be confident that we will rise up in the industrial sphere.

“The main problem before the country is how to control our power. The machine that is used may be good or bad according to the use to which it is put. Various speakers have spoken about the glut in the handloom market and the consequent distress caused to handloom weavers. It is because we did not have a centralized machinery to control the spinning and weaving mills that we are

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faced with this exigency now. If proper control is not exercised over the production and distribution in our industries, it is not possible to uplift the downtrodden masses.

"A small country such as England needed colonies to sell the products of centralized production. Japan needed a sphere of prosperity for the betterment of its industrial economy. Indian industry has no such place and only India has to be its own sphere of prosperity. The goods produced in factories should be consumed inside the country. For that the betterment of the agricultural side is necessary.

"In view of the limited at my disposal, I cannot go into all the details of the Budget. Out of the Demand of two crores and odd, about eighty lakhs have been provided for the purchase of raw materials in the various factories such as the Vanaspathi factory, paper mills, etc. Out of two crores of the Demand, if Rs. 80 lakhs are taken away for raw materials not much money is left for development of industry. Only the Budget figures are boosted up unnecessarily. With these observations I support the Demand as I believe that only this Government has the ideological background to support cottage industries against centralized production of the modern era."

* SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—"கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கைத்தொழில் மான்யத்தைப் பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகின்றேன். நகர்ப்புரங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொழில்களுக்கெல்லாம் சர்க்காரால் ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. ஆனால், விவசாயிகளும், மற்றவர்களும் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் கிராம குடிசைக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு யாதொருவிதமான பாதுகாப்பும் அளிக்கப் படுவது கிடையாது. குடிசைத்தொழில்கள் இன்று கவனிப்பாற்றாது அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

"உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் செக்கு ஆட்டி எண்ணெய் தாயரிக்கும் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில் இன்று நசிந்துவிட்டது. அது இருந்த இடம் தெரியாமல் அழிந்துவிட்டதென்று கூட சொல்லலாம். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்னால் அது ஓரளவு நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. எங்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்டால் கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்புகள் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்த காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்தபிறகு அந்தத் தொழில் இருந்த இடம் தெரியாமல் மறைந்துவிட்டது. காரணமென்னவென்றால், அதற்கு ஏராளமான வரி போட்டு, இன்றிருக்கக்கூடிய சர்க்கார் அந்தத்தொழிலை முன்னுக்குவாவிடாமல் நசுக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, வரிப்பளுவை நீக்கினால் நிச்சயமாக அந்தத் தொழில் முன்னுக்கு வரக்கூடுமென்று நான் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். இது விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு முக்கியமான உபதொழிலாகும் இது இருந்தால் ஓரளவு அவர்களைய வாழ்க்கையைச் சரிப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, அரசாங்கம் நிச்சயமாகக் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டும்.

"கைத்தொழியைப் பற்றி பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேசவேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அதைப்பற்றி நான் மேலும் சொல்லவிரும்பவில்லை.

"கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தித் தொழிலானது ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. முன்பு மரமேறிகளாக இருந்தவர்கள், இன்று கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள். தற்போது அவர்கள் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியும். காரணமென்னவென்றால், ஏற்கனவே மரமேறிகளையிருந்தவர்கள் மதுவிலக்கினால் வேலையற்றிருக்கிறார்கள்.

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[Sri K. R. Nallasivam]

அவர்களுக்கு வேலையளிப்பதற்காகத்தான் கிராமங்களில் அங்கங்கே கருப் பட்டி உற்பத்திக் கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டன. ஓரளவுக்கு அது உதவியாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, கருப்பட்டிக்கு இன்றைய மார்க்கெட்டில் விலை மிகவும் குறைந்துவிட்டது. அதன்காரணமாக அந்தத் தொழில் ஜீவ ன்ற்று, கீழ்நிலையடைந்து, சுடிஸ்திசையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழி லுக்குப் புத்துயிரளித்த பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், நாகரீக மான முறையில், கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்யக்கூடியவாறு அரசாங்கம் வழிவகைகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்தத் தொழிலானது சாதாரண குடிசைத் தொழிலாக இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட, லக்ஷக்கணக்கான மரமேறி களின் தொழிற் பிரச்னைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும். நாக ரீகமான முறையில் எப்படித் தயாரிப்பது என்பதுபற்றி சில இடங்களில் பள்ளிகள் வைத்து நடத்தப் படுகின்றன. அது அவ்வளவு பிரயோஜனமாக இல்லை. ஆகையால், பெருத்த அளவில் ஜில்லாதோறும் நாகரீக முறை யில் கருப்பட்டி உற்பத்தி செய்வதை போதிக்கத்தகுந்த ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ ஈரோட்டில் தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் சிறப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொழில் நல்ல முறையில் செய்யப்பட்டபோதிலும்கூட, அதில் ஈடுபட்டிருக் கின்ற தொழிலாளர்கள் படுகின்ற கஷ்டங்களைப் பற்றி இங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய எல் லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஷாப் ஆக்ட், பாக்டரி ஆக்ட் முதலிய சட்டங்களின் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் சில சௌகரியங்கள் செய்து கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால், முதலாளிகள் அந்தச் சட்டங்களை எப்படிச் சலபமாக மீறுவது என்று சிந்தித்து, அந்தச் சட்டங்களிலே அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய ஓரளவு பாதுகாப்பையும் உடைத்தெறிந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதனால், தோல்பதனிடும் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தொழிலாளர்கள் போதிய பாதுகாப்பு இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள்.

“ பீடித் தொழில் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நேற்றைய பத்திரிகையில் பார்த் திருக்கலாம். அந்தத் தொழிலுக்குத் தேவையான தழை கொண்டுவரு வதற்கு வாகன கிடைக்காமல் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் இன்று வேலையில்லாமல் பட்டினி சிப்பதாக நேற்று பத்திரிகையில் படித்திருப்பீர் கள். பீடித் தொழிலாளர்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் தீவிர முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இன்று அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்ட மான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொழில் இன்று சாதாரண ஜனங் களுடைய அவசியமான தொழில் போல் ஆகிவிட்டது. ஆகவே, அந்தத் தொழிலுக்கும் அரசாங்கம் சரியான பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ சர்க்காரின் கிராம அபிவிருத்திக் திட்டத்தின்கீழ் கதர் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. கதர் அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டம் எப்படி வேலை செய் கிறது? அதனால் கதர் உற்பத்தி எப்படியிருக்கிறது? ஜனங்கள் எவ்வளவு வாங்குகிறார்கள்? வாங்காததற்குக் காரணமென்ன? கதர் அபிவிருத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுடைய நிலை என்ன? வென்பது இங்கிருக்கும் அங்கத்தி னர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

“ அதாவது, காந்திஜி இருந்த காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் கதர் அபிவிருத்தி யில் எவ்வளவு உற்சாகம் காட்டிவந்தார்களோ, அதில் ஒரு பகுதி உற்சாகம் கூட இப்போது காட்டுவதாக இல்லை. உதாரணமாக, வெள்ளைக்கோயிலில் கதர் அபிவிருத்தி லென்பர் இருக்கிறது. அங்கே நூற்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு தினசரி இரண்டண, முன்றண கிடைப்பது கூட கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. பஞ்சப பிரதேசமாகிய அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மாத்திரமல்ல, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அனேகமாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு இது உபதொழிலாக இருந்தவருகிறது. அப் படிப்பட்ட தொழில் இன்று சிரத்தையற்ற முறையில் கவனிக்கப்பட்டுவருவ தால், நூல் நூற்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான கூலி இல்லை, ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இதைத் திறம்பட நடத்தவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் நூல் நடத்தமுடியாவிட்டால், தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளின் கையில் விட்டுவிட்டு விடும். அவர்கள் மார்க்கெட்டுக்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் உற்பத்தி செய்து அவர் களாகவே விற்பனை செய்துகொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கத் திட்ட வட்டமான முறையில் சொல்லிவிடவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல், இரண்டு

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கெட்டான் நிலைமையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருந்தால் அந்தத் தொழில் முன்னேக்கு வரமுடியாது. ஆகவே, கதர் திட்டத்தை ஒன்று அரசாங்கம் சரியானமுறையில் திட்டமிட்டு, நூற்பலவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்த கூலியையும் கொடுத்துதானே நடத்தவேண்டும். அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளை நடத்துப்படி விட்டுவிடவேண்டும்.

“முன் காலத்தில் அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் கொழுவு, மண்வெட்டி போன்ற இரும்புச்சாமான்களை ஆசாரிகள் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். தற்போது, விவசாயத்திற்கு அத்தியாவசியமான கொழுவு, மண்வெட்டி போன்ற சாமான்களைச் செய்வதற்குத் தேவையான இரும்பு குறிப்பிட்ட ஸ்தாபனங்களின் மூலமாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. பட்டணங்களிலுள்ள தொழிற்சாலைகளில் தயார்செய்யப்பட்டு கிராமங்களுக்கு வருகிறது. கிராமங்களிலுள்ள இரும்பு வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் கொல்லர்கள் இன்று கஷ்டமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், அரசாங்கம் இரும்பை அந்தந்தக் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள கொல்லர்களுக்கு நேரடியாக விநியோகம் செய்வதன் மூலம் அந்தந்த கிராமத்திலுள்ள கொல்லு வேலையைப் பாதுகாத்துக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“திருப்பூர் கதர் ஸென்டரிலுள்ள காந்தி நகர சாயத் தொழிற்சாலை யிலிருந்து நூற்றுக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கப்பட்டு அதன் காரணமாக நடுத்தெருவில் நிற்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் விரைவில் ஆவனசெய்யவேண்டும்.

“புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்திலுள்ள ராஜாமணி டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அனேக தொழிலாளர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். Industrial Tribunalக்கு கேஸ் போடப்பட்டு, தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக தீர்ப்பளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால், ட்ரிபுனலின் தீர்ப்பை பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அமல் நடத்த தாயாராக இல்லை. ஆகையால், ட்ரிபுனலின் தீர்ப்பை முதலாளிகள் சரியான முறையில் அமல் நடத்துவதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களை அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து, தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்வதன்மூலம் சில கிராமக் கைத்தொழில்கள் அபிவிருத்தி அடையக்கூடும், என்னு் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.”

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the cut motion now under discussion because I basically differ from the industrial policy pursued by the Government. As I have already observed during the general discussion of the Budget, I am sorry to repeat, the Government have no policy of industrializing India and our State. Among the industries started by the Government, there is not a single basic industry and not a single heavy industry is being run by the Government or is being supported by the Government. The Government are not at all thinking in terms of building up heavy industries in our State or in the country; they do not think in terms of the engineering industry so that the mechanized industry may develop and our country may attain the real goal of freedom and democracy for which we have been fighting for the last few decades. For lack of industries in our State, we find that there is a large volume of unemployment, the like of which does not at all exist elsewhere in the world. Unemployment has been the curse of our country and it is even now continuing as before. Every day, I meet so many people going in search of employment and everywhere they

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meet with failure because they are not able to find any employment. With regard to this matter, I have to make special mention of my constituency. There is almost a mass migration taking place and people are leaving in thousands and I am afraid that if the situation is allowed to drift, Rayalaseema will be repeated there in my Constituency. Nattika firka is a strip of territory that extends to the Travancore-Cochin State and before the War already 10,000 people had left the place for Ceylon for earning their livelihood. They had no other go; the land is not at all fertile and the area is very thickly populated, about 2,000 per square mile. So, the people do not find adequate employment and people are leaving the place and the process is continuing. Many depended upon certain small industries, cottage industries like the production of jaggery. But unfortunately, with the introduction of Prohibition, permission to tap sweet toddy has not been given and that means of livelihood is denied to them. The result is that more than a thousand families are driven to starvation. Because of this, the people have been continuously agitating for permission to tap sweet toddy for making jaggery. You know, Sir, making jaggery is one of the cottage industries in our State. I am sorry to say that the Government are adopting a step-motherly attitude in regard to such industries. When the Minister spoke about cottage industries, I felt as if he was thinking that there was only one cottage industry, namely, the handloom industry and that there was none other. There are so many industries like this. There is for instance the industry of making earthen pots in Irikkur and Taliparamba firkas in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar. But no encouragement is given to that industry and, therefore, people are forced to go without food and starve. Then there is the mat industry. In our parts, mainly the women are employed in that industry and they also earn something for the upkeep of their household. Because the price of mats has gone down, the industry has almost died out.

“ Now, I come to the coir industry. Sir, Malabar is the land of coconuts and the name ‘ Kerala ’ is derived from the word ‘ Kera ’ that is coconut tree. We find that no encouragement is given to the coir industry. The products of coconut trees that are useful for the coir industry are not fully utilized with the result that the coir industry suffers. Of course, I know and the Hon. Minister might say that there is already a coir factory at Beypore. But that is not enough. All over Malabar there are enough possibilities of encouraging this industry. I appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister for Industries to take early steps to start a coir factory at Nattikka so that thousands of people in that firka may not leave that part of the country and take risky voyages abroad but may find their livelihood in their own place where they were born and brought up.

“ Sir, whenever the question of locating industries comes up, the main consideration is whether transport facilities are available in the areas where an industry is to be started. So far as my constituency is concerned, it is well connected with the Cochin

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Harbour by water but it is not connected by roads. The Engineers feel that this place is not fit for starting industries as it is not connected with the mainland of Malabar by road. In this connection, I might mention that people have been agitating for a bridge to be constructed at Chetwai. About Rs. 7 lakhs had been collected by the Producer-cum-Consumer Societies and that amount has been taken over by the Government on the express understanding that it would be used for the construction of the bridge at Cherwai. That bridge is quite necessary as the products of the interior parts have to be taken out to other parts of the country.

“ Now I come to other industries in Malabar. We find that all the major industries are owned by the British. For example, the big plantations at Wynaad, the Wimco Match Factory, the Commonwealth Factory and certain tile factories are all owned by the British. No major industry there is owned by our people. Indigenous industries are not at all encouraged. The only Glass Factory at Olavakod is almost on the verge of closing down.

“ Sir, the timber industries—the pride of Malabar—are also neglected and the Government are not giving encouragement to these industries.

“ Now I come to raw materials that are used for industrial purposes. For example, there is Vilamichai root (Ramacham) (khus-khus). I find that in the streets of Madras almost all the hawkers of Vilamichai root have come from my place because they do not have markets there.

“ Now I come to the cashewnut industry. Cashewnut is available in plenty in Malabar and especially in the coastal areas of Malabar. But Malabar has no cashewnut factory. If I remember aright, there is a cashewnut factory only in Travancore-Cochin and not in Malabar. Therefore, the Government should take early steps in the matter and start a cashewnut factory in Malabar, preferably at Natika.

“ As I said, if a bridge is constructed at Chetwai, it will also provide relief work to thousands of people in that area. Already, relief committees have been set up at Nattikka and information has been received that famine conditions are prevailing in certain parts of Malabar. Therefore, it is high time that the Government should take note of my suggestions and act quickly. Otherwise, the Government will have to spend lakhs of rupees afterwards and my constituency would become another Rayalaseema. With these words, I support the cut motion and oppose the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Industries.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say at the outset that our Government are not taking proper interest in the development of our industries—particularly the cottage industries—in this State. Of course, they have allotted some funds in the Budget but those funds are not enough to develop any industry and particularly the cottage industries which should be developed, as there is scope for development.

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“ Sir, lakhs and lakhs of landless and unemployed poor people are living in our rural parts. Their problem cannot be solved by means of providing lands, for the lands available in this State are not sufficient to meet their demands. It is only by starting new industries in the rural areas, that we can solve their problem to a certain extent.

“ Sir, I now come to industries already existing in this State. For instance, there is the coir industry at Baruva in the Sriakulam district. That industry was started to give employment to the refugees who came from Burma. That industry is not self-sufficient and its present economic condition is not at all satisfactory. I hope the Government will come to its rescue and save that industry from a complete breakdown. In this connection, I want to know whether the Government are really sincere in starting these industries or whether it is simply a show to the world that they have also started some industries. What is the purpose and object of starting industries? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the object is fulfilled? As some hon. Friends have said, the Government are not interested in looking into all aspects of the development of an industry. Here and there they are giving some grants for the starting of some industries and they feel that their business is over. They are not looking into other aspects of the question, viz., whether the industry is self-sufficient and whether the people trained in the industry will be able to start industries on their own account. In this respect, the present policy of the Government is completely unsatisfactory. So, I earnestly request the Government to see that they have a definite policy in regard to these matters.

“ Now, I come to the cashewnut industry. This industry is not only confined to Malabar but it is also existing in the East Coast, particularly in East Godavari and Sriakulam. This is a paying industry and there is a great demand for cashewnut in the international markets also. The methods adopted to make the cashewnut a finished product are old crude methods and not the latest modern methods. Government should introduce the latest methods for adoption by the people. Sir, from the answers given by the Hon. Minister during interpellations we are led to believe that Government are willing to encourage private enterprise. But private enterprise is not forthcoming. So Government should take the initiative; they must organize people for it; they must attract the people with capital to such industries. There is no use merely saying, ‘ We are ready to encourage private enterprise. ’ Government should come out with money and start new industries. In that way they should take the initiative.

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“ In this connection I shall cite the case of the fishermen and the fishing industry. It is an important industry in the east coast. I do not know what the condition is of the fishing industry in the west coast. In the east coast the condition of the fishery industry is very bad. Some years back, in the east coast, all the fishermen, used to depend on Burma for their livelihood. But now

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that is not possible. They are all now engaged in fishing to eke out their livelihood. That is the present economic condition of the fishermen of the east coast. As already pointed out by some members, Government should come forward and organize multi-purpose co-operative societies, give them proper aid in adopting the latest methods of preserving fish. This is more urgent now, since the fishermen have all to depend on fishing entirely for their livelihood.

“Then, Sir, regarding minor ports the Hon. Minister has said that he was awaiting the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the minor ports and how to improve them. There are many minor ports in our State. Government should see that they are developed and a coastal trade scheme is evolved. Not less than 30 per cent of the people in the coastal region are dependent for their livelihood on the minor ports. So coastal trade should be encouraged and improved.

“I want to suggest also to Government that there is a possibility of starting a paper industry in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, because we have a big Agency tract where raw materials for paper industry are available in abundance. Now our country is getting all its newsprint from abroad. Manufacture of paper can be started and developed in our State. For this our State Government should move the Central Government. I hope early steps will be taken in this matter.

“In this connection I want to bring to the notice of the Government a few facts about the Machkund Project. Our Government have assured us that they are not stopping the scheme. I am afraid they have not done anything beyond giving their periodical assurance that they are doing everything in the matter to expedite it. People want to know about the transmission line to be laid on that side? I learn the transmission line up to Kakinada or Vijayawada has been put up on this side. I am afraid if the transmission line on the other side is not put up the development of cottage industries in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts is very remote. The landless poor in those districts are mostly ex-Burma evacuees and refugees and they have no means of livelihood. It is the duty of the Government to provide means of livelihood for those people, and one means of doing it is by seeing that the Machkund Project is completed as early as possible. So, the sooner the supply of electricity is provided for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts the better, so that cottage industries may be started and developed there. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion I would like to say a few words in the short time at my disposal. Sir, we all know that our country achieved Independence after a very long strenuous and arduous struggle against the British Imperialists. This hard won freedom of ours is in great peril now, in the sense that we are lacking in our capacity, in our ability for self-defence. There are many

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reasons, I may say, a variety of reasons for our inability to defend ourselves. Among those reasons, our industrial backwardness is one. I, therefore, strongly advocate the policy of a countrywide industrialization. Industrialization is important from more points of view than one. We all know that agriculture is our main industry in this land. Our country, being agricultural, more than 80 per cent of its population is dependent on agriculture, and as such they are not accustomed to the ways of industrialization. Agriculture constitutes the main source of revenue for our State and as a result of that, our people are in a condition of semi-starvation and economic depression; for, the land tax is very heavy. Then, Sir, the backwardness of our agriculture is due to a variety of reasons, firstly, the fragmentation of holdings and the sub-division of lands, secondly the heavy rural indebtedness and thirdly the primitive methods and implements with which we carry on cultivation. Agriculture as an industry is not very paying to our people. It is therefore high time that we cry halt and strike a new path. It is not to be understood that I am advocating the entire abandonment of agriculture in this country but I want to plead for industrialization of agriculture. Unless we introduce mechanized agriculture, the scope for our national development is not very alluring. We should therefore take stock of the position and try to think in terms of industrializing our country with a view to improve the economic status of the millions of the poor in our country. Sir, when Mahatma Gandhi was alive, he was against industrialization as he thought that industrialization would lead to centralization of economic and social potentials and there would be enormous inequality in the distribution of the national income and wealth. Mahatma Gandhi was also against industrialization because industrialization would result in large-scale unemployment by the displacement of men by machinery. He was also of the opinion that industrialization created a sense of false values. For these reasons, Mahatma Gandhi was wholly opposed to industrialization. Sir, with due deference to the departed soul of Mahatma Gandhi, let me say that I disagree him for the following reasons. I should say that Mahatma Gandhi's antagonism to the policy of industrialization was born out of spirit of jingoism or chauvinism. In his excessive love for the countryside he was opposed to the policy of industrialization for there was no rhyme or reason in what he advocated. Mahatma Gandhi was, in other words, pleading for revival of medieval economy. As all of us know, this kind of economy is most unsuited for a country like ours because we are in a modern world today surrounded by all kinds of nations which are industrially very highly advanced. The other countries have gone far ahead of us in the direction of industrialization whereas we are simply lagging behind and sticking on to our old primitive methods of cultivating our lands which are subdivided and fragmented hopelessly. Apart from these, I advocate the policy of industrialization for the number of boons it confers upon us. Besides the many advantages that industrialization affords us, I would like to bring to the attention of the Members of this House

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the particular advantage that it confers of affording us ideal conditions for the fullest development of human personality. My hon. Friends on the Government Benches may turn round and ask how is it that industrialization gives an individual an opportunity for the development of human personality to the fullest extent. I say, Sir, that industrialization creates a surplus of goods and once a surplus is created there is no necessity for the millions of the masses to be toiling and moiling in the fields from sunrise to sunset. It creates leisure and that leisure can be usefully spent in the pursuit of intelligent avocations. I therefore strongly advocate a policy of industrialization.

“Coming to my own constituency of Tindivanam in South Arcot district, I would like to say that my constituency lacks in industrial schemes. Speaking on behalf of my constituency and also of my district, I can say that there are enormous potentialities for industrialization. For instance, all of you might have heard of the lignite mines at Neiveli somewhere between Vridhachalam and Cuddalore taluks. It is a very big area covering about 100 square miles. It contains about three hundred crores of tons of lignite which lies hidden in the bowels of the earth. If this lignite is usefully excavated, it will provide employment for millions of workers who are struggling for their daily bread.

“Sir, as you all know, South Arcot is important because of its groundnut and sugarcane. These are agricultural products of good commercial value. A number of factories could be built in this district for utilizing these crops to manufacture, for instance, vanaspathi, sweetmeats and hydrogenated oils, etc. But a factory which was started at Villupuram for the manufacture of dalda has been abandoned. There is also a sugarcane factory at Nellikuppam under the management of Messrs. Parry & Co., which prepares sweetmeats . . .”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up. I regret I cannot allow him any more time.”

* SRI P. GOPALAKRISHNA REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, mica mining is one of the major industries in Nellore district in which Gudur is the main centre. At the moment Government plots are being leased out for mica mining and connected purposes on royalty basis. This system has resulted in a great loss of revenue to the Government. If these plots are leased out by public sale, the Government will realize no less than a crore of rupees per year. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to refer this matter to the Central Government and see that this system of public sale of these plots is brought into force forthwith.

“There are about seventy-five thousand workers employed in the mica mines. There is no proper medical aid at the mica mines for these workers. Hospitals must be opened at least at important centres. The Government must also insist on the mica-miners paying fair wages and bonus to the workers. The wages

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of the workers in Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur are very low when compared to the wages of workers at the mica mines. Reasonable wages should therefore be paid to the workers in the Government Ceramic Factory so as to set an example to private firms.

"Sir, in Gudur taluk, electricity is supplied only to mica mines which are given the first preference. I request the Government to give an adequate supply of electricity for agricultural operations. From Gudur electricity is extended to Pataragunta village for mica mining purposes. Kota and Vakadu firkas of Gudur taluk are at a distance of only 12 miles from this Pataragunta village. The ryots of Kota firka have already signed a contract for the supply of electricity for irrigation purposes. Electricity should therefore be extended to Gudur, Kota, Vakadu and Nayadupet firkas before the end of this year.

"I thank the Government, Sir, for their efforts to help the handloom industry. It is a matter for regret that the Government have not included Nellore district in their scheme to give relief to handloom weavers through co-operatives. I request the Government to include Nellore district also in their scheme to help the handloom weavers. With these words, I support the Demand."

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* SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER.—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக கைத்தொழில் மந்திரி கோரியிருக்கிற மானியத்தின் மீது பேசும்பொழுது, கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

"சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் இப்பொழுது நான் கைநது ஊர்களில் மட்டும் தான் கைநெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அதாவது, கோவை, மதுரை, சேலம், காஞ்சி, கரூர் முதலிய ஊர்களில் தான் நெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக தமிழ்நாட்டில் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இந்த ஊர்களில் கரூர் ஒன்றில் மட்டும் தான் 'லோயர் கொண்டு', என்பதாக குறைந்த எண்ணிக்கை கொண்ட நூல்களைக் கொண்டு நெசவுத் தொழில் மிக அதிகமாக நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அவர்கள் 1½ முதல் 30 வரையுள்ள நம்பர் நூலைக் கொண்டு தான் கை நெசவு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலுக்காவில் சுமார் பத்தாயிரம் குடும்பங்கள் கைத்தறி நெசவில் ஈடுபட்டு ஜீவனம் செய்து வருகின்றன. அப்படிப்பட்ட அந்த நெசவாளர்களின் குடும்பங்கள் இன்று சர்க்காரின் நூல் விநியோகக் கொள்கையால் மிகவும் அல்லலும், அவதியுமுற்று பட்டினியால் வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த நம்பர் நூல் சப்ளை செய்யாமல், 80-ம் நம்பர் 100-ம் நம்பர் நூல்களை சப்ளை செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த நம்பர் நூல் வேறிடத்திற்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமாக வேண்டியிருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு இதை அனுப்பாமல் அவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்பிவிட்டு இவர்களிடம் அதிக நம்பர் நூலை அனுப்புவதால் இவர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழில் செய்ய முடியாது கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளிடம் பலமுறைகள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் கூட அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிப்பதில்லை. இது சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதில் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் இந்த ரகநூல்களின் விலையும் மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, இந்த நூலை வாங்காவிட்டால் மறுபடியும் அந்த நூல் வரும்போது கிடைக்குமோ, கிடைக்காதோ என்ற சந்தேகத்துடன் தங்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் கூட கடன் வாங்கி

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [21st July 1952]

யாவது அந்த நூலை வாங்கி நெய்து வருகின்றார்கள். பிறகு அந்தத் துணியை கடைத் தெருவில் விற்பதற்குப் போனால் வியாபாரிகள் உடனே வாங்கிக் கொள்வதில்லை. இவர்களுடைய வறுமை நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து கொண்டு மிகவும் குறைந்த விலைக்குக் கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அன்றைய சாப்பாட்டிற்கே வேறு வழி கிடையாததால், தங்களுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் போதும் என்று அந்த வியாபாரிகளிடம் மிகவும் நஷ்டத்திற்கு விற்ப்பு வரிகிறார்கள். இப்படி மனமுடைந்து மிகவும் குறைந்த விலைக்கு கூலி கூட கிடைக்காமல் அந்தத் துணியை விற்ப்பு சாப்பாட்டுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை வாங்கிப்போவதை கருரில் நாங்கள் பலமுறையும் கண்கூடாகப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவு ஸொஸைட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்கள் அவ்வப்பொழுது நெசவு செய்யும் துணிகளை வாங்கி நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்ப்பு அந்த நெசவாளிகளுக்கும் நல்ல கூலிகிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் இப்பொழுது நெசவாளிகள் வீடு சௌகரியமின்றி மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சம்பத்தில் கருரில் ஏற்பட்ட தீ விபத்தின் காரணமாக பல வீடுகள் எரிந்து சாம்பலாகி விட்டதால் நெசவாளிகள் சேரடிகளில் வந்து தங்கியிருந்தார்கள். இதை நாங்கள் கண்ணால் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கோவாபரேடிஸ் ஸொஸைட்டி மூலம் வீடுகள் கட்டித் தந்தால் மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். குறிப்பாக எல்லா நெசவாளிகளுக்கும் குறைந்த செலவில் தகுந்த முறையில் கூட்டுறவு ஸொஸைட்டி மூலம் வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து அந்த நெசவாளிகளிடமிருந்து 20 ஆண்டுகளில் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக வீடு கட்டுவதற்கு செலவான தொகையை வாங்கிக் கொண்டால் உண்மையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏழைகளின் விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் கருணையுடன் நடந்து கொண்டவர்களாவார்கள். அது ஏழைகளுக்கு மிகவும் ஒத்தாசையாகவும் இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் இன்றைய நிலையில் பெரும்பாலான நெசவாளிகள் பட்டினியால் மிகவும் வாடி வதங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உடனே சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு சரியானபடி நூல் விநியோகம் செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லேபேல் உடனடியாக ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அவர்களுடைய பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் போக்குவதற்கு முன்வர வேண்டும். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளாக ஒரு மாத காலத்திற்குள் மிகவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் கருணையும், அதற்குத்த அரவக்குறிச்சி, மற்றும் இதர பிரச்சுக்களையும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி உடனடியாக அங்கங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி மக்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என் பேச்சையும் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. T. RAJU :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இன்றைய நிலைமையில் இருக்கும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியைப் பற்றி நான் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சர்க்கார் ஏதோ பெரிய காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருவதாக யாரும் நினைக்கவேண்டாம். இவர்கள் செய்வதினால் தொழில்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பலனும் இல்லை. இன்றைக்குப் பாருங்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் போதிய தொழில் வளர்ச்சியிருந்தால், ஏராளமான தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்குமென்றிருந்தால், ஏராளமான தொழிலாளிகள் தங்கள் சொந்த ஊரைவிட்டு வெளியூருக்குப் போவார்களா? இன்றைய நிலைமை என்ன? இன்றைக்கு நம் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து லக்ஷக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளி மக்கள் மலையாவுக்கும், சிலோனுக்கும் செல்லுகிறார்கள். சிலோனில் நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்குப் பிரஜா உரிமை கிடையாது. போட்டு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சட்டத்தின் மூலம் தடை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுதே திருட்டுத்தனமாகவாவது நம் தொழிலாளி மக்கள் அங்கே செல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களாகவா போகிறார்கள்? இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டில் அவர்களுக்கு நாணயமாகத் தொழில் செய்வதற்கான தொழில் இல்லை. சர்க்காரும் அவர்களுக்குப்

21st July 1952]

[Sri K. T. Raju]

பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதில்லை. நம் நாட்டுத் தொழில்களுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுப்பதில்லை. அதனால் தான் அந்தத் தொழிலாளிகள் இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து வெளியேறுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வெளியேறுவதில்லை. சர்க்கார் மறைமுகமாக அவர்களை விட்டுவிட்டு, வெளியேற்றுகிறதென்று தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் தொழில் கிடையாது. இருக்கும் பழங்குடித் தொழில்களுக்கும் போதுமான ஆதரவு கிடையாது. புதுத் தொழில்களுக்கும் ஆதரவு கிடையாது. இருக்கும் தொழில்கள்தான் சீர்திருத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று நாம் எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டை தொழிலவளமிக்க நாடாக்க திறமை வாய்ந்த இன்ஜினியர்கள் கிடைப்பாது என்று சொல்லலாம். பண வசதியில்லை யென்றும் சொல்லலாம். அது எல்லாம் சரியான பதில் ஆகாது. இந்தியாவை ஓர் சிறந்த தொழில் வளமுள்ள நாடாக்க நிறைய வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலே நிறைய நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கும் இடங்கள் எதேஷ்டமாக இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அமெரிக்க நிபுணர்களின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு அதை சுரண்டி எடுக்க யோசிக்கப்படுவதாகவும் அறிகிறேன். சென்ற வாரம் அதற்காக ஒரு மகாநாடு நடந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த மகாநாட்டின் முடிவு என்ன? அமெரிக்க முதலாளிகளுக்கு, அவர்கள் நம் நாட்டுச் செல்வத்தை சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போவதற்கு அனுசரணையாக இந்த நிலக்கரிச் சுரங்கங்கள் எல்லாம் சொந்தமாகிவிடுமோ யென்று நாம் எல்லோரும் அஞ்சவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை அப்படி மாறுகிறது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, செலத்தில் இரும்பு ஏராளமாகக் கிடைக்குமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஒரு ஜப்பானிய தாது கோஷ்டி இந்த இரும்பு இருக்கக்கூடிய இடத்தைப் பார்வையிட்டதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. இது எங்கே ஜப்பானின் அதிகாரத்தின் கீழ் போய்விடுமோ என்று அஞ்சவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இம் மாதிரியாக பூமியின் கீழ் இருக்கக்கூடிய செல்வத்தை எடுப்பதற்கு முயற்சித்து நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் வேலை கொடுத்து, நம் நாட்டுச் செல்வத்தையும் அதிகரிக்க வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டை சர்க்கார் செய்யாமல் எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் அன்னிய நாட்டின் மூலதனம், அன்னியநாட்டின் ஆதிகம் இவைகளுக்கு உட்பட்டு அன்னிய நாட்டின் சுரண்டல் கொள்கைக்கு வசதி அளிக்கக் கூடிய வகையிலேயே முயற்சி எடுப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, இப்பொழுது எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசப்படுகிறது. ஐந்து ஆண்டு திட்டத்தை தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு மையமாகக் கொண்டு நம் நாட்டை பலதறைகளிலும் தொழில் வளம் நிரம்பியதாகச் செய்யவேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் என்றால் என்னவென்று முதலில் பார்க்கவேண்டும். 1959-ம் வருஷத்திற்குள் நம் நாட்டை தொழில் வளம் நிரம்பிய நாடாகச் செய்ய இதில் பல திட்டங்கள் வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று 1952-ம் வருஷத்தில் நம் நாடு எப்படி இருக்கிறது? ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தின் ஒரு ஆண்டுச் செலவுக்காக இந்த மாகாணத்திற்கு மாதிரம் 96 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவ்வளவு தொகையும் செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இல்லை. 1951-52-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒதுக்கிய தொகையில் 68 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் தான் செலவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒதுக்கிய பணம் குறைவு என்றாலும் அது பூராவும் கூட செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. இதை நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் பேச்சை அச்சிட்டுக் கொடுத்திருக்கிற புஸ்தகத்தில் பார்த்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இதுவெல்லாம் வெறும் பிரசாரவேட்டையே தவிர உண்மையில் நம் நாட்டைத் தொழில் வளமுள்ள நாடாக்க எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் முயற்சியாகாது. இருக்கிற தொழிலையாவது இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சரியாகக் கவனித்து வருகிறதாயென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகப் பழமையான தொழில். இந்தத் தொழிலில் மாதிரம் நாற்பதாயிரம் பேர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள்.

[Sri K. T. Raju]

[21st July 1952]

குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த தொழிலாளிகள் இவர்கள். இன்றைக்கு அந்தத் தொழில் சரியான முறையில் நடக்காததால் அவர்கள் வேலையின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் தோல் தொழில் என் அப்படி நசித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறதென்று கேட்கலாம். இந்தத் தொழிலின் வளர்ச்சி அன்னிய நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் கையில் இருக்கிறது. இங்கே தோல் தொழில் நடக்கிறது. ஆனால் வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டை நம்பி இது வாழ்கிறது. லண்டன் மார்க்கெட்டிலே எலம் போகிறான். அங்கே மார்க்கெட் நிலவரம் எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பொறுத்ததுதான் இருக்கிறது. 'அந்தத் தொழில் இருக்கப் போகிறதா? அழிந்து போகப்போகிறதா? அந்தத் தோல் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வாழப் போகிறார்களா? அல்லது அவர்களும் அந்தத் தொழில் நசிக்கும்பொழுது வேலையின்றி நசித்துப் போகப்போகிறார்களா? என்ற ஈரெட்டான நிலைமை உண்டாகியிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 90 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் இந்தத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் எப்பொழுதும் கவனத்தில் வைத்திருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த மாகாணத்தவரின் பெரும்பாலானவரின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து இந்த தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இந்த நாட்டில் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே எண்ணத்துடன் நாம் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடத்திலும் போராடி இவர்கள் உரிமையைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்குப் பாருங்கள். பச்சைத் தோலை அப்படியே வெளிநாட்டுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது தான் மாட்டை அடித்திருப்பார்களோ என்னவோ, அப்படியே காயாத நிலைமையில் தோலை உறித்து ஏற்றுமதி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் நம் நாட்டுத் தொழிலாளிகளின் வேலைகள் எவ்வளவு பாதிக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் போராடி இம்மாதிரி ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். இதைச் செய்பத் தவறில் சர்க்கார் இம்மாகாணத்தில் வாழும் நாற்பதாயிரம் குடும்பங்களின் நலனைக்காக்கத் தவறிவிட்டது என்று தான் ஆகும். அவர்களுக்கு கடன் உதவியாவது கொடுத்து இந்தத் தோல் தொழில் அழிந்துபோகாத காப்பாற்றவேண்டியது நம் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். இதை ஏன் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு அழுத்தமாகக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன் என்றால் இன்று மாகாணம் முழுவதும் இந்தத் தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிலாளிகள் சொல்லமுடியாத துன்பத்தை, சங்கடத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாது.

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p.m.

“தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள முக்கியமான இந்தக் குறையை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து அதை நிவர்த்தித்து தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கூருட்டு, பீடித் தொழில்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் சுமார் லட்சம் பேர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். நம் மாகாணத்தின் கூருட்டுத் தொழில் இப்பொழுது இளைத்துப் போய்விட்டது. மனிதன் இளைத்துப்போய்விட்டான். கூருட்டுத் தொழிலை வைத்து நடத்தும் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் இப்பொழுது இளைத்துப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். விலையைவிட அவைகளுக்குப் போடப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரி இரண்டு மடங்காக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு விலை அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் ஜனங்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லாமல் அவர்களால் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. அந்த தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வாரத்திற்கு இரண்டு நாட்களுக்குத் தான் வேலை இருக்கிறது. மற்ற நாட்களுக்கெல்லாம் வேலை கிடையாது. இந்த தொழில்களில் சுமார் லட்சம் பேர்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருந்தும், இந்த தொழில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் சர்க்கார், அந்தத் தொழிலை பாதுகாப்பதற்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு வரி போடாமல் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டும். அதிக வரி போட்டால் இந்தத் தொழிலை நடத்தும் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். ஆகவே லட்சம் பேர்கள் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இந்தத் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க சர்க்கார் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

21st July 1952]

[Sri K. T. Raju]

“அடுத்தபடியாக பஞ்சாலைத் தொழில் நம்முடைய நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது அடிக்கடி பருவ மழை தவறிப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு மழையை எதிர்பார்த்தும் அது அடிக்கடி தவறிப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பருவ மழை இருந்தால்தான் நமக்கு மின்சாரம் கிடைக்கும். நாலு, ஐந்து வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாததால் மின்சாரத்தில் இப்பொழுது வெட்டு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியாமல் போய் விடுகிறது. உற்பத்தி குறைந்து போய்விட்டது என்றும் அதிக உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பருவ மழை அடிக்கடி தவறிவிடுவதால் நாம் எப்படி உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க முடியும்? அதற்கு வேறொரு மார்க்கத்தைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதனால் பல Thermal Stationகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கச் சொன்னோம். அதை உதாசீனம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோவைக்கு வந்தபோது இப்பொழுது அடிக்கடி பருவ மழை தவறிவிடுகிறது. அதனால் பஞ்சாலை வேலை நின்று விடுகிறது. அதற்கு Thermal Station அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டோம். இதுவரையில் அதற்கு ஏதாவதும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. பருவ மழை பெய்வதற்கு ஒரு பக்கம் ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டு நுந்தாலும் Thermal Stationஐ கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். அவ்விதம் கட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் தொழில் அழிந்து ரோகாமல் இருக்கும். அதனால் உடனே Thermal Stationகளைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி அடிக்கடி சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் சர்க்கார் இதுவரை எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“மற்றும் புதிய தொழில்களை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அநேகம் நண்பர்கள் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நானும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நேம் இல்லை. தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. மத்திய சர்க்காருடன் கலந்துகொண்டு மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்திக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தியை உண்டாக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது என்ன திட்டம் இருக்கிறது? ஒரு திட்டமும் கிடையாது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் இப்பொழுது இருந்துவருகிறது. அதை தடுக்கவேண்டும். நமக்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது, தொழில் வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது, மனித சக்தி இருக்கிறது. உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய தொழிலைக் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் எப்படி உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க முடியும்? அதற்கு வேண்டிய தொழில் முறையை ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. புதிய தொழிலை ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் பணம் ஒதுக்கி யிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் 5% கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமா என்று பார்ச்சும்படியாக இருக்கிறது. ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தைப் பார்த்தால் தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி எந்த அளவிற்கு இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தில் குறிப்பாக தமிழ் நாட்டில் பருவ மழை வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. வசதி இருக்கிறது, மனித சக்தி இருக்கிறது. இவைகளை உபயோகித்துக்கொண்டு பெரும் திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முடிவாகச் சொல்லும்போது இந்தச் சிறிய தொழிலாகிய பீடி தொழிலையும், தோல் தொழிலையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனித்து அவைகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த தொழில்களில் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அவர்கள் நசித்துப்போக இம் இருக்கிறது. பீடி தொழில், சுருட்டுத் தொழில், தோல் பதனிடும் தொழில் இவைகளை சிறிய முதலாளிகள் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாடு இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளித்தால்தான் நமக்குக் கிடைத்த

[Sri K. T. Raju]

[21st July 1952]

சுதந்திரத்தை உண்மை சுதந்திரம் என்று மக்கள் நம்புவார்கள். நம்முடைய மந்திரி அவர்கள் முனைந்தால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி இந்த தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிலுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கமுடியும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய மார்க்கத்தையும் கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தத் தொழில் சம்பந்தமாக நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபார உரிமை கிடையாது. அதற்கு உரிமை அளித்து நம்மிடமிருந்து வெளி நாடுகள் நாம் விற்கும் விவகரு வாங்கும்படியான உரிமை நமக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் அதை விற்பதற்கு நமக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது. நமக்கு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறதே தவிர விற்பதற்கு உரிமை கிடையாது. உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களுக்கு அதிக விவகரு விற்க உரிமை வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் நாம் இப்பொழுது சுதந்திரம் அடைந்து விட்டோம். வியாபார உரிமை நமக்கு வேண்டும். அந்த தொழில் வளாகது அதைப் பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தொழில்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion. I am greatly disappointed with the provision made under this Demand for industrializing the State. It is very unsatisfactory that the Government have neither proposed the starting of new industries nor are they going to examine the possibility of starting new industries in the whole of Andhra Desa although there are plenty of minerals available in the valley of Godavari and in the Rayalaseema area, which, if properly utilized, will change the very face of not only the whole of Andhra Desa but also the whole State of Madras. Not one heavy industry has been started in the whole of this State. There are possibilities of starting heavy industries in this State if the Government utilize the resources available here. There are iron and coal mines in the valley of Godavari which may be tapped for starting heavy industries. Again in the Rayalaseema area there are plenty of minerals available which can be made use of for industrializing our State. The people of Rayalaseema have been suffering for a long time from recurring famines which are eating into the very vitals of our people. As a result of these famines, large numbers of people are not only unemployed but are also suffering from diseases like cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc. The Government can arrest this sorry spectacle by taking the following steps:—

(1) by undertaking minor and major irrigation projects which have already been detailed by my hon. colleagues and friends;

(2) by constructing thermal stations and producing electricity and supplying power for lift irrigation schemes; and

(3) by industrializing the Rayalaseema area to avert the recurring famine there. In Cuddapah district, plenty of asbestos and lime-stones are available. An asbestos industry can be started in that district. In Kurnool and Bellary districts, there are available, plenty of materials useful for colour paint industry. But we find it stated in Budget that the paint industry which was to have been started is dropped. That is how the

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Government are treating the problem of industrializing Rayalaseema. Still they expect all the people of Rayalaseema to support them. It is only the landlords in the Rayalaseema area that are supporting the present Government. I can tell the Government that they will not be able to get the support of the people of Rayalaseema in this way. People are getting disillusioned.

“ In the district of Chittoor we find some deposits of silver, 5 p.m. gold, etc., which can be properly utilized for starting some industries. In the recent famine, which is still raging, lakhs of cattle died. To add to this, we find cart-loads and lorry loads of hides and skins making their way outside, from the districts of Rayalaseema. Specially in Chittoor two lakhs of cattle have died. But what about the skins and hides of those cattle? They have been transported to other places. Sir, I tell the Government that if a tanning industry is started in Chittoor district, it will help not only the poor people, agricultural labourers and unemployed people of Chittoor district but it will help develop a great industry. Instead of buying finished goods like foot-wear from other countries, is it not necessary that when there are raw materials at our very doors, we should utilize them properly?

“ Then, I came to the canning industry. Look at Cuddapah. There are many fruits grown here. They are all perishable articles. In Chittoor mango fruits are grown. They are also perishable articles. But if a canning industry is started, these fruits can be utilized properly.

“ Then, sugar factories should have been started long ago in Chittoor district. In places like Chandragiri, Vayalpad, Chittoor and Madanapalle, lot of sugarcane is grown but it is not properly utilized. I demand that sugar factories should be opened speedily in Chittoor district. But landlords in Rayalaseema and in Chittoor district do not want all these industries to be started because all the labour that they have now in their grip will go away from them. Just as they are opposing the formation of Andhra State, they may oppose the opening of industries too. For some reason or other, for decades and centuries together, they have opposed the starting of industries there.

“ I also want to point out the number of pump-sets that have been utilized in Rayalaseema where water scarcity is great, is very few. Twenty-two or 32 pump-sets have been set apart for Chittoor district. These pumps are intended for rural water-supply. Such is the laudable scheme of the Government. But can those pumps relieve water scarcity in Chittoor district? No. For the three districts of Chittoor, Anantapur and Cuddapah, we find some 30 pump-sets have been allotted to each of these whereas for other districts where there is lot of water, pump-sets ranging between 100 and 200 have been allotted. Is this the way in which the Government want to solve the problem of Rayalaseema and the much neglected Chittoor district? I want a straight answer to this question.

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"Coming to the industry that is existing to-day—it is unfortunate that we should call it an industry—the beedi industry is in the worst position. The state of affairs that is obtaining in the beedi industry is very miserable. Beedi factory owners have been given full rights over the fate and destinies of the beedi workers, with the result that all the workers have been thrown out of employment and many of them are to-day begging for food in the streets of Kalahasti, Chittoor, Puthur and Kurnool."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has only one minute more."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"Sir, please give me two more minutes."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. The hon. Member should conclude his speech within the time allotted."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"I ask this Government to constitute an enquiry committee to go into the conditions of the beedi workers in the State."

"Then, the Government are wasting Rs. 43 lakhs of the people's money on khadi scheme. It is a scheme for which this Congress Government have a special love. They are running this scheme by sustaining a loss of about Rs. 12 lakhs. This Government are running a scheme costing Rs. 43 lakhs drawn from the Harijan Uplift Fund and the Village Reconstruction Fund. If these funds are properly utilized, our villagers will progress to some extent. But this khadi scheme is not helping them. If the Government want to help the labourers, let them transform the entire industry into handloom industry and let them support it. In that way they can help all the poor people engaged in the khadi scheme to-day. I condemn this khadi scheme as useless and I want that this money should be utilized for the improvement of the handloom industry."

* SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ పరిశ్రమలకు సంబంధించిన ఆర్థిక డిమాండుకు నేను సమ్మతించుచూ కోత తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. అయితే పరిశ్రమలకు సంబంధించి సంతమటుకు ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి కొన్ని సూచనలు యిచ్చి వాటి రక్షణ అత్యవసరమని చూపి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం ఖాళీ పరిశ్రమలకు గృహయి-సూ, పల్లెలలో ఉన్నటువంటి చిన్నచిన్న పరిశ్రమలు అన్నిటినీ ఉపేక్షించుట వల్ల పల్లెల కళాహీనములుగా ఉంటూ, పట్టణస్థులు మాత్రం కళాకారులలో ఉన్నాయి. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ప్రతి జిల్లాకు Industries Officer అనే ఒక Industries కాఫి ఉద్యోగస్థుడు ఉన్నాడు. ఆయన ప్రతి సంవత్సరం అక్కడక్కడ ఎస్తుప్రదర్శనమును నిర్వహిస్తున్నారు. తద్వారా ప్రతి జిల్లాలో మూలపల్లెలనుంచి కొన్ని వస్తువులను సేకరించడం, వాటిని ప్రదర్శించడం, తద్వారా కొంతకాలం ఉంచడం, డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టడం జరుగుచున్నది. అయితే ప్రతి జిల్లాలో ఎక్కడక్కడ, ఏయే పల్లెలలో ఏయే పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి చెందటానికి వీలు వుంటుందో పరిశోధన జరిపించి, ఒక రిపోర్టును తయారుచేయించి ప్రభుత్వదృష్టికెచ్చి, ఆ పరిశ్రమలు అన్నింటినీ వృద్ధిచేయుటకు ఆర్థిక సహాయములేనూ, నీటిని పెక్కి తీసుకొనిరావలయును ఇప్పుడు చేసే"

21st July 1952]

[Sri S. Narayanappa]

పరిశ్రమకూడ కుటీరపరిశ్రమగా పరిగణించబడినది. కాని యీనాడు మన పల్లెలలో కలిమిగడ్డములమీద తయారయ్యే వస్త్రములకు ప్రోత్సాహంకాని వాటికి కావలసిన ముడి సరకులు ప్రతినూలు, రంగులు కావలసిన ద్రవ్య సహాయ్యం ప్రభుత్వము చేయడము లేదు. అందువల్ల పల్లెలలోఉన్న యీ పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రభుత్వం ద్రవ్యసహాయం చేయకపోవడంవల్ల యీ పరిశ్రమలు అడుగంటిపోయాయి. ప్రభుత్వవారు ఆట్రీ పల్లె పరిశ్రమలకు ప్రోత్సాహమిచ్చినట్లయితే తయారుచేయబడిన వస్త్రములు స్వల్పధరలకు లభ్యమై కొనటానికి వీలు ఆవుతుంది. ప్రజలు కష్టపడి సంపాదించినటువంటి ద్రవ్యం అంతయు కట్టణములలో ఖర్చుచేయబడుతుంటే మన పల్లెలలోనూ, గ్రామాలలోనూ, కుటీరపరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారు అయ్యేటువంటి వస్తువులను ప్రోత్సహించ వలయును. ప్రస్తుతం ముఖ్యంగా ఈ కుటీరపరిశ్రమలలో ప్రధానమైన చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు తగినంత ప్రోత్సాహములేదు. కుటీరపరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారుచేయబడే వస్తువులకు చేనేత వస్త్రములకు మార్కెట్టు విరాట్టు చేయవలయును. వివిధ జిల్లాలలో వివిధ వస్తువులు అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు వీలు కలుగునట్లు చక్కగా పరిశోధనలు చేయించి రిపోర్టుల ద్వారా ఆయా కుటీర, చేనేత మొదలగు పరిశ్రమలకు తగినంత డబ్బు సహాయుచ్చి కో-ఆపరేటివ్ పద్ధతులై యీ పరిశ్రమలను పైకి తీసికొనివస్తే బాగుంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రతి జిల్లాకు Industries కమిటీను ఒకదానిని నియమించవలయును. రాష్ట్రములో ముఖ్యముగ వ్యవసాయం తరువాత చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ముఖ్యమైనది. ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ముఖ్యంగా రక్షణ లేక చేనేతవారు కూటికి కట్టకుపడుచు, దీనావస్తలో నున్నారని మనవి చేయచున్నారు. ఈ పరిశ్రమను అభివృద్ధిలోకి తీసుకురావటానికి అనేక మార్గాలున్నవి. కాని యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమలు పైకి రాకపోవటకు కారణములు గూడా అనేకములున్నవి. ఉదాహరణకు మన దేశంలో మిల్లులు స్థాపించియు, విదే శాలనుండి నాణ్యమైన రకరకాల బట్టలు తెప్పించి మన దేశములో అమ్ముటవల్ల చేనేత పరిశ్రమ బెట్టిపోయింది. మన దేశములో పండే ప్రతిదాన్ని నూలు చేకగా తయారుగను. చేనేత వస్త్రములకు యీ చౌకధరల నూలు చాల ఉపయోగమును కలిగించును. తర్వాత యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు కావలసిన ముడిసరకులు, నూలు, రంగు, రసాయనపు పదార్థములు కావలసినంత వరకు సహాయము యివ్వకుండా ఉండుట వలన, చేనేత ప్రజలు యిబ్బందిపడుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వవారు విదేశీ నూలుమీద విధించవలయువంటి ధరలు చాలా హీనంగా ఉండుటచేతను మిల్లల పోటీవల్లను చేనేత వస్త్రములకు ఎక్కడ మార్కెటులో చోటులేకుండా పోయింది. తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వము ఆర్థిక సహాయము (Financial help) ఎక్కువగా యీ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు యివ్వవలెను. ఇంతవరకు ఎంత అందోశనపడి, అగతాట్లు పడుచున్నను ఈ పేద చేనేత పరిశ్రామికులకు తగిన ప్రోత్సాహం కేంద్రీ, రాష్ట్ర, ప్రభుత్వాల యివ్వకపోయినందువల్ల యీనాడు 'అన్నమా రామబందారి'యని అకలివాడయివల్ల అల్లాడుచున్నారు. ఒక నిలకడ అయ్యుటువంటి (standardisation of cloth) నిర్ణీతపు గుడ్డలు మన దేశములో చేనేతవారు తయారుచేయునట్లు వెంటనే ఆమలు జరుపవలయును. మరవాస్తవమైన ఖాళిని గడించి ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమ నానాటికి క్షీణించి, యింత దుర్భరమైన వాడలు చేనేతవారు అనుభవించుచున్నారంటే, ముఖ్యముగా ప్రభుత్వముల నిర్లక్ష్యభావము అని చెప్పకకత్తుదు. మన దేశంలో విశేషముగా చీల్చి వండుచున్నది. అన్ని ముడిపదార్థములు దొరుకును. చేనేత పరిశ్రమభివృద్ధికి ఎన్నో అవకాశము లున్నవి. మన దేశములో తయారయ్యే చేనేత వస్త్రములను ప్రోత్సహించుకుండా విదేశీ స్వదేశీ మిల్లు వస్త్రములు పోటీకి మన దేశములోని చేనేత గుడ్డలు నిలుపుటకు వీలులేకున్నది. ఈ విషయములలో, యిదివరకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు మొమరాండముల ద్వారా విపులముగా మనవిచేసినాము కనుక ఇకమీదటనైనను ప్రభుత్వవారు ఈ

[Sri S. Narayanappa]

[21st July 1952]

చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు కొన్ని రకముల గుడ్డలను ప్రత్యేకించి మిల్లు పోటీ తప్పించి కావలసినంత ఆర్థిక సహాయముచేసి, ఒక నిర్ణయన (standardisation of cloth) తయారు చేయించవలసిందిగా కోరుతూ, ఈ పరిశ్రమకు ప్రాణంపోసి పూర్వపు భారత దేశములాని చేనేత పరిశ్రమ ఔన్నత్యాన్ని, పుష్కలత కల్పించి ఈ పరిశ్రమను పోషించవలయునని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మన దేశంలో మొత్తముమీద మిల్లులు చేనేత మగ్గుములు కలిపి తయారుచేసే గుడ్డ 480 కోట్ల గజములని తెలియవచ్చినది. ఇందులో చేనేత పరిశ్రమవల్ల తయారుఅయ్యే గుడ్డమాత్రం 80 కోట్ల గజములు తయారు అగుచున్నవి. మిల్లలమీద తయారయ్యే గుడ్డ తుల 1 కి 10 గజముల చొప్పుననూ, చేనేత మగ్గుములమీద తయారయ్యే గుడ్డ తుల 1 కి 2 గజములచొప్పున వస్తున్నది. మన దేశములో దొరకు ప్రతిలో 1/6 వంతు భాగము వాత్రీమే బట్టలు ఉత్పత్తిచేసి జాతీయ ఆవసరాలకు వినియోగించబడుచున్నది. స్వదేశీ మిల్లుగుడ్డలు మన దేశంలో ప్రాముఖ్యం గడించి చేనేత పరిశ్రమను అడుగంటిచేసినదని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఈ సందర్భములో చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు ప్రోత్సహించి దీనికి ఒక స్థాయిస్థానం వచ్చేటట్లు సహాయ పడవలయునని ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గౌ|| శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చేనేతవారి కడగండ్లు గుర్తించినారు. అందువల్ల చేనేతవారికి కొంత మనశ్శాంతి కలిగినది ప్రభుత్వవారు ఇప్పుడుచేసిన Relief Scheme విషయం నిజంగా ఆలోచించిచూచిన ఈ స్క్రీము ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. ఈ పేద చేనేత పారిశ్రామికానికి యిచ్చే మంజూరినిబట్టి అతనికి హాటికైన సరిపడుటకు ఏమండని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అనగా ఒక టేకు మజూరి ఆరు అణాలవంతున నిర్ణయించేస్తే, అది 15 రోజులకు సరిపాడేవని కల్పించినప్పుడు ఆ మజూరి అతనికి గంజిత్రాగటానికికూడా చాలదు. కనుక కనీసము పది అణాలు మజూరి నిర్ణయించేసే నెలసాడుగూన పనికిల్పించినట్లయితే కొంతవరకు సహాయమగును. ప్రతిటోట కనీసము రెండువందల మగ్గుములు పెట్టింది ఒకరిల్ఫ స్క్రీము విర్యాటుచేస్తే కాగుండును. అప్పుడే ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమలకు తగిన రక్షణ యిచ్చినట్లగును. యిప్పుడు పెట్టిన రిల్ఫ్ స్క్రీము ప్రకారం ఈ చేనేత కార్మికులకు యిచ్చే మజూరి నిర్ణయించూస్తే, ప్రభుత్వవారు ఈ పరిశ్రమలకు రక్షణ యివ్వటానికి సంపూర్ణ ఉద్దేశ్యము లాపించినట్లు ప్రజానీకము గుర్తించకమానదని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వవారు ఈ చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు తగిన రక్షణ యిచ్చి మజూరి పెంచించి సహాయముచేస్తే ఈ రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి 875,000 మగ్గుములను సంతరించుటగను. రాష్ట్రములో 1,086 (Societies) సొసైటీలు పనిచేయుచున్నవి. ఈ సొసైటీలలో సుమారు రెండులక్షలైన చేనేత మగ్గుములున్నవి. సొసైటీలలోను, బయటను కోట్లకొలది చేనేత గుడ్డలు అమ్ముడుపోక నిల్వలుగావున్నవి. వాటికి మార్కెటులేదు. చేయుటకు పనిలేదు. జీవనంజుగుట దుర్లభముగావున్నది. కొందరు భిక్షులవచ్చి ఆవలంబించవలసివచ్చి కడు పీనముగా జీవనము గడుపుచున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు రాష్ట్రములో 1,086 సొసైటీలకున్నూ అందులో అంధ్రదేశములోమాత్రం 601 సొసైటీలు ఉన్నవి. ఈ సొసైటీలకాక బయటవున్నటువంటి మగ్గుముల సంఖ్య 675,000 వరకు ఉన్నది. ఈ సొసైటీలు అన్ని రెక్కవేసి చూస్తే 1951-52 వ సంవత్సరములో దాదాపు పదికోట్ల రూపాయల విలువగల బట్టలు ఈ సొసైటీలలో నిలువఉన్నవి. రాష్ట్రంలో ఈ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికల కుటుంబాలు పడుచున్న పట్టు విఠిరీతము. ఒక కుటుంబములో తయారుఅయ్యే బట్ట మార్కెటుకు వెళ్లి విక్రయించి వెంటనే డబ్బుతీసికొని తన కుటుంబాన్ని, తన వృత్తిని నిలకడగా సాగించేదానికి వీలగు పద్ధతుల మేరకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్న పడకేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంపైన ఒత్తిడిచేసి, సంపూర్ణరక్షణ యిప్పించి శాశ్వతసౌకర్యము కలుగు

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నల్ల చేయవలయును. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కాని బయటపెట్టినప్పటినుంచి జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడినప్పటినుంచీ ఈ పరిశ్రమలలో జీవనము చేయువారు పడిన యిబ్బందులు ఇకతెలు తెప్పించును. ఈ పరిశ్రమను విడవకుండా జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం తప్పక తమ కట్టములను గట్టెక్కించునని ఈ ప్రజలు విశ్వాసముతో ఒప్పుకొని యున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ రాష్ట్రములోఉన్న చేనేత పార్శ్రామికుల కట్టములను గానించి వారికి జీవనభృతికి బోహదము చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సహాయముచేయుటలో ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారుచేయుటకు చేనేత అనుభవజ్ఞులైన కొందరి శాసనసభ్యుల సలహాలిసికొని వాటిని పరిశీలించుటకు ఒక కమిటీని నియమించి సంపూర్ణమైన ప్రణాళికను తయారుచేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుమతిని పొందుటకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే కృషిపల్చి ౬ పార్శ్రామికులకు సత్వర సహాయముచేయవలెను. ప్రతి స్ట్రానెటిలోనూ ఒక్కొక్క మెంబరుకు 400, 500 గాపాయలు లానుగాయిచ్చి, ఒక (Pedal loom) ఎగ్గమును సప్లయిచేసి పరిశ్రమను పృథ్వికి తీసుకొనివస్తే రోజుకు 15 గజములు మొదలు 25 గజములవరకు గుడ్డ తయారుచేయడానికి వలంతుంది. కాబట్టి ఉత్పత్తికి సరియగు సంతటి సమర్థు నూలు సప్లయికి విర్యాట్టుచేయకలదులకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారినుండి సహాయము తెప్పించవలయునని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రతి ధరను సమర్థించి నూలు రేట్లను తగ్గించవల యును. చేనేత గుడ్డలను ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయములన్నింటిలోను కొనుటకు వెంటనే ఉత్తరువులు జారీచేయవలయును. తర్వాత గుంతకల్లిలో నల్లబైల్లుల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఒక రంగుల (Factory)ని కట్టించుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం శాంక్షను చేసిపట్టు విన్నాను. ఆ రంగుల ఫ్యాక్టరీ గుంతకల్లిలో ప్రారంభించుటకు తగిన విర్యాట్టు త్వరలో చేయించగలండులకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రాయలసీమ జిల్లాల చేనేత పార్శ్రామికుల ఉపయోగార్థము “కాలెండరింగు” మిషన్ ఒక దానిని స్థాపించి చేనేత పరిశ్రమను పోషింపవలయునని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. ఖడ్గరు ఉత్పత్తిదార్లను, కో-ఆపరేటివ్ స్ట్రానెటిల కేంద్ర చేర్చించి అధిక సహాయము కలుగ జేసి, ఖడ్గరువ్యాపిని ప్రోత్సహించవలయును ”

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not my desire to inflict my speeches on this Honourable House. But I have got to say a few words about the tea industry in the Nilgiris district which is passing through a great crisis. It may be catastrophic in the very near future, if something is not done by the Government to alleviate the difficulties and sufferings of the people in that place. P.M.

“ Sir, everyone of us knows that there is a great slump in the tea market and it is almost impossible at the present moment to make ends meet. There is an impression shared by some hon. Members of the Opposition, chiefly by my Communist comrades, that the tea industry in the Nilgiris is mainly manned and managed by the Europeans, that those people are capable of bearing any amount of burden, and that if they say that they cannot bear the burden, then it is up to them to leave the industry here and go away to their places. I only wish to observe that those people who share this view little realize that the tea industry in the Nilgiris district is manned not only by the Europeans, but by Indians also. Even among the Europeans, it is not altogether proprietary. There are a few proprietary estates no doubt, but

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there are rupee and sterling concerns in which the bulk of the share-holders are middle-class people. The profit that accrues to the share-holders in such estates does not exceed roughly 6 per cent. The rest of the profits, if any, is ploughed back into fields. Now, if these estates are burdened, as they are, and as they are going to be in future, what is going to happen? The foreign planters may leave the estates and go home to their country, but let me tell my Friends that they, the European planters, will never starve. The people that would starve and die of starvation would be our own men or women. Thousands and tens of thousands of our own people would be thrown out of jobs. This is forgotten by my Friends. If you take the small growers, they are already at the end of their tether and I am sure that the end of their industry is not at the distant future. They will be ruined completely. Then, what will be the result? My friends here who are having their tea outside for one anna per cup are probably having their last cups of tea. They will not get tea for one anna or even for one rupee per cup later on because there will be no more tea available as the industry is sought to be killed. Therefore, it will be in the interests of the people if the taxation is reduced and the new taxation proposals are dropped once and for all. It is true that the State Government have not got the entire legislative power in their jurisdiction to reduce the taxation burden on the industry. The Union Government have also to come in. But the State Government can make their recommendations first, to abolish the Excise duty, secondly, to abolish the Export duty and thirdly, to withdraw the Minimum Wages Act, now in force. It may be that for sometime to come the bigger estates may hold out but the smaller low-yielding areas cannot. The Government have not made any distinction between the low-yielding and the high-yielding areas. That is unfortunate. They should bear in mind that the low-yielding areas are not in a position to pay the wages prescribed, especially at this time when the Government have not controlled the price of tea. I really do not know whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries is taking note of what I say and whether he is going to do anything for this industry. But I have to say what I can on behalf of the industry here and leave it to the Minister to consider, and the rest will be taken up by the industry itself with the Government of India. (The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao: I am noting down all that you say.) Thank you very much. If the Hon. the Minister can assure me in his reply that something will be done, I think that will go a long way to satisfy the people. At present, every tax that they pay is paid through their noses, if I can put it colloquially. It is impossible to bear the taxes any longer. It requires the immediate attention of the Government. A committee formed by the Centre has toured the plantation districts in South India. I think they have gone back. We do not know what they are going to do. But I am sure that any recommendation that goes from here will have its due weight and will be considered in all its aspects. My appeal to the Government

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is only this. Do not kill the goose that lays golden eggs. You cannot have the cake and eat it too. Either the industry goes on or it goes under. I would request my Hon. Friend to do what he can for the industry."

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the chair.)

* **SRI S. VEMIAH :—**" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to state at the outset that houses should be provided for the industrial workers. Then, Sir, wherever there is an industrial dispute between the workers and the management, the Government take some action but there is much delay caused in every case for the appointment of adjudicators. Moreover, the awards given by the Tribunals or adjudicators, as the case may be, are not honoured by many managements. The Government are not taking prompt action to take these cases to judicial courts. Therefore, I would like to suggest to the Government to take all the cases that arise out of failure on the part of managements to implement the awards, to judicial courts for decision. Whatever they decide may be binding on the employers and workers alike. For instance, in Nellore, there are half a dozen cases relating to mica mines in Gudur, in which awards were given by the Tribunal. They are not at all being honoured by the managements. These cases were brought to the notice of the Government recently. But no action appears to have been taken by them so far.

" Most of the managements do not care for the workers. In some cases, there are many people, I mean workers, who fall a victim to diseases like T.B. Such people should be given special treatment in the matter of allowances, bonus, medical aid, etc.

" There are many ordinary facilities which are denied to the workers. The Government should instruct the employers to allow these benefits to their workers. There are Mica Welfare Officers in Gudur. There is a provision in the Mica Mines Rules for the payment of school fees and grant of scholarships up to ten rupees to the children of miners belonging to Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. But the officers are not at all recommending such grants in proper cases even and the managements do not pay anything.

" I would request the Government to give instructions to the authorities concerned that these welfare scholarship holders should be paid properly. 5-30
p.m.

" On account of accidents in mines young men lose their arms, or legs and thus become disabled. The help that is rendered to them is negligible. I would therefore request the Government to urge upon the managements to pay these disabled people properly so that they can keep their soul and body together.

" With these words, I resume my seat, Sir."

* **SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—**" అవ్వతూ, పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో మన దేశపరిస్థితి చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. విదేశ స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత దేశీయ పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిచేసేనాలోని కారాయి పరిశ్రమలను జాతీ

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యము చేస్తారని అనుకొన్నాము. కాని అటువంటి ఆశలన్నీ నిరాశలైనవి. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చినందుకు పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధంగా దోహదము ఇచ్చిందో తెలియజేయుటకు ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణాన్ని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. 1937 వ సంవత్సరములో పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కానాలి పరిశ్రమలు జాతీయము కానాలి అనేందుకు సూచనగా సరైనవల్లెలో ఒక ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ స్కూల్ ఉండేది. దానికి రాజాజీ ఇండస్ట్రీయల్ స్కూల్ అని పేరు పెట్టారు. కాని స్వరాజ్యం వచ్చే సరికి, దానిని ఎత్తివేశారు. రాజాజీపేరుతో ఉండే ఈ స్కూలుకూడ పోయింది. పరిశ్రమాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వ సహకారము ఈ విధంగా ఉంది. ఆ తరువాత పరిశ్రమల మాట ఎత్తేటప్పటికి మాకు ఒక టైలెట్ ఇస్తున్నారు. అది అయిదు సంవత్సరాల ప్రణాళిక. ఈ ప్రణాళికను అమలు జరుపుతామంటారు. దీనిని మినహాయించి మరేమీ ఉండదు. పరిశ్రమల గురించి ప్రస్తుతమున్న స్థితి మొత్తంగా ఒక మాటలో చెపుతాను. దేశం మొత్తంమీద ఒక ప్లాన్ చేస్తే, దాని ప్రకారము ఇప్పుడు తయారగుచున్నటు వంటి అభివృద్ధిలో నూటికి 6.7 మాత్రమే మన పరిశ్రమలద్వారా తయారగుచున్నది. ప్లానింగు కమిషను రిక్కోలో, 30.2 per cent ఇరిగేషన్కు పతరుకు ఖర్చు చేస్తామన్నారు. గౌరవనీయు సభ్యులు రామస్వామిగారు, ఇరిగేషన్కు ఎరిక్ట్రీసిటీ ఎంత అవసరమో పరిశ్రమలకు పవర్ అంత అవసరమని పునః పేరేపాలే పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కావు అన్నారు. అన్నిటికీ పవర్ కావాలని అంటున్నాముగాని పవర్ మాత్రము ఉండదు పెద్ద పరిశ్రమలన్నిటికీ పవర్ కావలసియుంటుంది. గనుక అవి కష్ట సాధ్యముగా ఉన్నవి. ఇక, కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ విషయం అలాగే చివట్లయితే ప్రస్తుతము లైసెన్స్ లేకుండా పరిశ్రమల కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీ తప్పితే మరేవిటి ఏది జరుగుతున్నట్లు కన్పించదు. అసలు ఇండస్ట్రీస్ కావాలంటే ఇతర దేశాలలో ఇండస్ట్రీస్ వివిధంగా అభివృద్ధి పొందుతున్నాయో, ఆ విధానాన్ని మనము గమనించి అవలంబించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ విషయంలో రష్యా గడ్డతిగాని చైనా పడ్డతిగాని మనకు పనికిరావు. ఇక జపాన్ తీసుకొంటే ఇచ్చట కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ ఉన్నవి, మరి స్విట్జర్లాండులోకూడ కాటేజ్ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ ఉన్నవి. అయితే ఈ ఇండస్ట్రీస్ వేటి పైన ఆధారపడి నడుస్తున్నాయని చూచినట్లయితే అక్కడ ప్రతి ఇంటో కూడ ఎవరికి వారు ప్రతి ఒక్క వస్తువునుకూడ ఎరిక్ట్రీసిటీ సహాయంతో తయారుచేసుకుంటున్నారని కనుక ప్రతిదానికి ఎరిక్ట్రీసిటీ కావలసియన్నదని తెలుస్తున్నది.

“ఇక పోలే ఇప్పుడు కొత్త మంత్రివర్గము వచ్చింది. వీరేమైనా పరిశ్రమల విషయం అలాగే పోరనుకుంటే, అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళిక తయారుచేస్తామంటున్నారు. కాని పరిశ్రమల గురించి ఏమీ కన్పడలేదు.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశములో ఎక్కడాకూడ పెత్తుకోడగ్గ పరిశ్రమలేవి లేవు. పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో, ఆంధ్రదేశము చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడ తయారు అగుచున్న వస్తువులన్నికూడ, ఏ అమెరికా కంపెనీలోకా, లేక Parry & Co. అనే ఇంగ్లీషువారిచేతనే తయారగుచున్నవి. పశ్చిమంట్లు మొదలుకొని అన్ని వస్తువులకూడ వీరే మన దేశములో ఇప్పుడు తయారుచేస్తున్నారు. తరువాత Best & Co. కంపెనీవున్నది. ఇది పేరుకు Best & Co. గాని అది తయారుచేసే వస్తువులను ఆంధ్రాభివృద్ధి సమసరించి చూచినట్లయితే దానిని Worst & Co. అని చెప్పవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ విధి కంపెనీలకు లైసెన్సులు ఇచ్చి పోత్తుపించుటయే మన ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తున్నటువంటి పని. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమలు మన దేశంలో మునుకు పోవడానికి వీలులేకుండా చేసినారు. తరువాత బిల్లా కంపెనీవారిని తీసుకువచ్చారు పోవడానికి వీలులేకుండా చేసినారు. తరువాత బిల్లా కంపెనీవారిని తీసుకువచ్చారు వీరిని మొదట సర్కారు ప్రాంతాలకు తీసుకువచ్చినప్పుడు అచ్చట ప్రజలంతా చాలా

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అందోళన చేశారు. ఆ తరువాత వారిని రాయలసీమకు పంపినారు. వీరిప్పుడు కర్నూలులో స్థానము వీర్పూరుకుగొని అక్కడ వీరి పరిశ్రమను కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. వీరు వచ్చినదానివల్ల చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్థులు, వేరుశనగ వ్యాపారస్థులు పూర్తిగా చెబ్బితిన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమలన్నీ విదేశీయులచేతులో పెట్టారు. తరువాత ప్రభుత్వము ఇండస్ట్రియల్ కార్పొరేషన్ అని చెప్పి ఒకటి పెట్టారు. దాంట్లో 51 లక్షల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వము పెట్టుబడి పెట్టేటట్లును 49 లక్షలు రూపాయలు వరాయివారు పెట్టేటట్లును ఏర్పాటుచేసి దాని పెట్టెను అంతా పరాయి వాళ్ళకే ఇచ్చేశారు. ఇండస్ట్రియల్ కార్పొరేషనుకు గౌరవ సభ్యులైన ముత్తయ్యశెట్టి గారిని అధ్యక్షులుగా నియమించారు. మొత్తము మద్రాసుయొక్క పరిశ్రమల విషయాన్నంతా ఈయనకు వాస్తవైపోయింది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశానికి ఏలాంటి పరిశ్రమానివృద్ధి కలుగుతుందో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చును."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"Sir, Mr. Muthiah Chettiar is not the President of this Corporation. Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti is the President."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"నేను ప్రారంభించడం యుండవచ్చును. ఇప్పుడు దానికి ప్రెసిడెంటు మన్మథగంగెట్టిగారు అని మృతిగారు అంటున్నారు. ఇంకా మంచిది. ఈ మన్మథగంగెట్టిగారు 1931 వ సం॥లో అటావాలో ఇండియాను అమ్ముకొన్నవారని అంతరించి తెలిసిన విషయమే. వీరు మన యొక్క sterling balance కు సంతకం చేశారు. అటావా అగ్రిమెంటులో కూడా సంతకం చేశారు. ఇటువంటివారికి ఈ పని వప్పజెప్పారు కనుక మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క బ్రతుకంతా మన్మథగంగెట్టిగారి చేతుల్లో ఉన్నది. ఈయన పరిశ్రమలను జాతీయము చేస్తామంటే ఒక్కోడు. అటువంటిప్పుడు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము పరిశ్రమలకు ఏ విధంగా ఆవకాశమివ్వగలరో తెలియడం లేదు. ఇక ఆంధ్రదేశం విషయం అసలే వట్టిండుగోరు. పోనీ వ్యాపారస్థులుగాని మరలవరైనాగాని పరిశ్రమలు స్థాపించే విషయంలో ముందుకు వస్తే ప్రభుత్వమువారికేమైన సహాయం చేస్తుందా అంటే, అదీ లేదు. అయితే మేము సబ్సిడీలు ఇస్తున్నాము అని ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పవచ్చు, కాని ఈ సబ్సిడీలు కావలసిన సమయానికి ఉపసరమైనప్పుడు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. కావలసినప్పుడు తప్ప తక్కినప్పుడు ఇస్తూయంటారు. ఒక్కొక్క పరిశ్రమ విషయం లీసుకొని చూచినా దేనికి సరియైన సహాయం ప్రోత్సాహము ఇవ్వడంలేదు. కర్నూలు సీమెంటు పరిశ్రమ గురించి ప్రజలు అందోళన చేశారు. దాన్ని జాతీయం చేస్తామని చెప్పారుగాని ఏమీ చేయలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఒకరికి సహాయం చేయదు తానుకూడా ఏమీ చేయడంలేదు. అదీ లేదు, ఇదీ లేదు. తరువాత గుంటూరు జిల్లా విషయంలో అక్కడ చిన్న చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు ప్రారంభించండి అని, అవి ఏవేరి వివిధంగా ఉండవలసింది పరిశీలించుకుని ఒక కమిటీవేశారు ఆ కమిటీవారు దీన్ని గురించి 1937 వ సంవత్సరములో ఒక పుస్తకం తయారుచేశారు. కాని ఆ పుస్తకం చదువుకోదానికి పనికివస్తున్నదిగాని దానివల్ల ప్రయోజనము జరగలేదు. ఈ విధంగా పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో ఏ విధంగాను ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడంలేదు. పోనీ ప్రజలైనా ఏదైనా పరిశ్రమలు ప్రారంభించుకోదానికి తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తారా అంటే అదీ లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రదేశములో మొత్తము జనాభాలో ఎంతమంది పరిశ్రమలలో పనిచేస్తున్నారో చూచినట్లయితే ఒక కోటి, 75 లక్షల జనాభాకు, 50 వేలమంది workers మాత్రము ఉన్నారు. దీన్ని బట్టి ఆంధ్రదేశములో పరిశ్రమలు ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉన్నవి, ఎంతమంది దీనితో ఉపయోగపడుతున్నారో ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు. దేశములో పరిశ్రమలు చూస్తే ఈ

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మూలంగా ఉన్నాయి. పోనీ ఆహార కంస్థితిమాస్తామంటే అది కూడా వెనుకబడి పోయింది. ఎక్కడచూచిన తిండి గింజలు కొరత వర్పడిపోయింది. దీనికైనా ప్రభుత్వము సరియైన చర్యలు తీసుకోకుండా యున్నది. ఇదంతాచూస్తే చాలా విచారకరంగా యున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఒక సక్రమ విధానాన్ని సుసరించి ఏయే ప్రదేశాలలో ఏయే పరిశ్రమలకు అవకాశముంది, ఎక్కడెక్కడ విమిశ్రేణిలే కాగుంటుందని స్థానిక కమిటీలు ఏర్పాటుచేసి, వాటి సలహాలు ప్రకారం నడచుకొని ఆ విధంగా ప్రజలకు పనిచూపిస్తే చాలా కాగుంటుంది. అదీ చేయడంలేదు. పోనీ, Co-operative పరిశ్రమలు ఏర్పడేందుకు సహాయంచేసారా అంటే అదీ లేదు. దీనికి ఒక ఉదాహరణం చెప్పమన్నాను. భుయ్యూరులో ఒక Co-operative Society ఉంటే దానిని ఎటుగా నాశనం చెయ్యడమని ఒక పంచదారా ఫ్యాక్టరీ ప్రారంభించారు. దానికి ప్రభుత్వం హామీకూడా ఇచ్చింది. ఆ Co-operative Society ని మొత్తం నాశనంచేసి చివరకు రామకృష్ణయ్యగారికి వప్పజెప్పారు. వారు దానిని స్వంత వ్యాపారంగా నడిపించిన, దానివల్ల ఆ Society వల్ల ప్రయోజనంలేక పోయింది.

“కనుక ఇండస్ట్రీస్ మినిస్టరుగారికి నేను ఒక విషయము మనవిచేయమన్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశములో పరిశ్రమల ఆధిస్థితికి ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఏ విధంగా అవకాశముందో పరిశీలించి, ఆయా ప్రదేశాలయొక్క పరిస్థితులు కనుగొని, ఆ విధంగా వివిధ పరిశ్రమలకు తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కల్పింపజేసి వీటి అభివృద్ధికి దోహద మొసంగవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో మేము తగిన సలహాలుకూడా ఇవ్వగలము. చాలామంది పరిశ్రమలకై డబ్బుకూడా ఇచ్చేందుకు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. కనుక పరిశ్రమల విషయంలో ఎవరు ముందుకు వచ్చినా వారికి తగిన సహాయం ఇచ్చి వాటి మేనేజ్మెంట్ కు తగిన ఉత్సాహం ఇచ్చి పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిపరచవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

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* SRI S. T. ADITYAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I enter into the details of the policy of the Government let me first of all tell you that so far as Government trading, that is State trading, is concerned, we are not able to make head or tail of the figures furnished in the Budget. We are accustomed to see business accounts. But in the Budget, expenditure is furnished in one book and the receipts are furnished in another book. Along with the salaries of establishment an item is included which represents the purchase of raw materials for the business. In order to enable us to appreciate or understand the position it would be better if these figures are supplied in the form of ordinary business accounts, that is, the ordinary balance sheet. There is nothing new in what I suggest. In regard to the railways, the Central Government do it. Some such system should be followed here also. That is the first remark I would like to make.

“ Secondly, it has been often remarked by the Hon. the Chief Minister that he sees before him a hotch-potch Opposition, referring to the United Democratic Front. Of course to his eyes it may appear so. But when a political philosopher looks at some who have joined together, it is his duty to examine and find out the string that binds them together, if there is anything common between every one of them. Here you find an extreme rightist who is for industrialization. Here is an extreme leftist who is for industrialization. There are liberals again who are for industrialization of the country. If there is anything common amongst

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us, if there is anything that unites us together under the name of the United Democratic Front it is that we believe in and stand for the industrialization of the State; a rapid industrialization as we have described it. We stand for the industrial revolution of the State. Some of us believe in big industries, some in medium industries and some in cottage industries but we all believe in the rapid industrialization of the State. We want the Government to break away from the colonial economy which has been the cause of so much misery in the country. They have promised us good government, orderly government. A police government may be a good government and an orderly government; but it is not a prosperous government. What we want is a prosperous government by industrialization of the State.

“While on this question of industrialization, I will bring to the notice of hon. Members one fact which is very important. It is this. On behalf of the Communist party, my Friend Mr. Ramamurthi has given a categorical statement to the hon. Members here and through them to the whole of India that the Communist party is not for immediate nationalization of the industries. There will be scope for the investment of private capital in the industries of this country. Here I would also recall, for the attention of hon. Members, the statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He has not been able to give more than a ten years’ lease to private enterprise. The Communists have declared that there will be no nationalization of industries in the near future.

“When we consider the great natural resources of the State, the expert labour that is available, industrialization of the State is not a big question. In Ceylon the expert labour of this State is sought after, in Singapore our experienced and well-trained and disciplined labour is engaged in the rubber industry. Then again we have the most adventurous capital. Can this be disputed? Look at the development of Ceylon, of Malaya, with Indian capital, South Indian capital. Burma has been developed with South Indian capital. We have got here the greatest of resources, we have got the most disciplined and expert labour and we have adventurous capital. What then is necessary for the industrialization of this State and as we say, the rapid industrialization of the State? It is only this, the will on the part of the Government. That is all that is wanting and that is all that is necessary. We have got resources, capital and expert labour. Add to it, a government with a will, and we can industrialize the State overnight. That is the position and that is just the pity also.

“While on the duty of the Government, may I refer to one painful thing? Both in the Centre and here in the State there is a tendency to hang after foreign capital. While our capital is always willing and ready to invest in Ceylon, Burma and Singapore, circumstances are not created here to make that capital remain here in the country. We find government often saving that capital is shy. But I submit there are methods to make a shy person come to the forefront. This is a grave and disturbing thing. Why I am speaking about this is, I saw two days ago in the *Hindu*

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a news item which said that the Government of Madras in order to develop the lignite deposits of Naiveli in South Arcot are going to ask the Central Government to invest capital in that project. If they failed to persuade the Central Government to invest in this, they had an alternative proposal to ask an Indian Company which is in partnership with an American Company to invest in this industry."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Which industry."

* SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Lignite industry in Naiveli, South Arcot. I am persuading myself to believe that this is only an incorrect statement. If it is true, consider what the implications are. Already the major and key industries of our country are owned by foreign capital. Take for instance the cycle industry in our State. I always believe that our cycle industry should not only be on the basis of self-sufficiency but on the basis of surplus economy. Supposing we doubled production in our cycle industry and we wanted to export cycles to Singapore, Malaya . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"I thought I would be the last speaker on behalf of the Opposition. . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Leader of the Opposition told me he would speak for a few minutes. If the hon. Member wants a few more minutes, let him continue."

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* SRI S. T. ADITYAN:—"Sir, if foreigners are to manufacture cycles in India, how can we ever dream of exporting cycles manufactured by Indian companies to Singapore and Burma, where again we have to compete with cycles manufactured in Britain? From a long range point of view, it is extremely desirable that Indian capital only is invited. Previously we were in the habit of inviting foreigners to invest capital in India. That should not be followed hereafter. We should go in search of capital in India itself. If capital is unwilling or shy, the only alternative for the Government is to start the key industries themselves. I therefore beseech the Government not to invite foreign capital any longer. If at all it is necessary, the Opposition should be taken into confidence and consulted before inviting foreign capital."

"In regard to cottage industries and the utilization of natural resources of the State, some of my friends have given very valuable suggestions. One was to reduce the size of the major industries especially of the spinning and weaving industry. I would request the Government in this connection to read a small pamphlet published by one of their own Engineers, Mr. Karanth, on the possibilities of reducing the size of the spinning industry in our country; he recommended small units of 200 to 1,000 spindles."

"Then, Sir, I turn to the lignite industry. The price of coal in Calcutta is about Rs. 17-8-0 per ton whereas it is about Rs. 70 in Madras, nearly four times as much. It has been estimated

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that we have the best quality of lignite in this State. Unfortunately it is situated between two layers of water; the greatest difficulty is, we have all our artesian wells also there. But I would say it is an advantage also to have artesian wells there because the pits that will be formed will be sources of perennial water supply. About 15 years ago it was estimated that we have nearly 300 million tons; but in 1950 the Government have estimated that we have nearly 500 million tons; at present indications are, from estimated. On the contrary, all the present indications are, from the excavations and borings made in Pondicherry and other places the long stretch of land from Ramanathapuram to East Godavari contains this valuable material. Sir, in the year 1828 one Mr. Nelson who was then the Sub-Collector at Tanjore made certain boring experiments”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member’s time is up. Now the hon. Member Mr. Pundarikakshacharyulu will speak. I fix ten minutes for the hon. Member and the House will sit for five minutes beyond the usual hour to-day.”

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend Mr. C. V. K. Rao. As pointed out by my hon. Friend Mr. Venkaiah, the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are mainly dependant on agriculture. There is not much improvement in the irrigation facilities also and very often crops fail. I need not therefore point out that the standard of living of the people in this part of the State is very low. Now, let us examine how far there is any possibility of developing this part of the State industrially? There are mineral resources in Srikakulam district, manganese in Chipurupalli taluk which is being exported now to foreign countries, and mica in Chipurupalli and Kurupam which can be developed by starting new industries. Sugarcane also is abundantly produced in these two districts, but the number of mills are not sufficient. I request the Government to start more sugar mills and develop that industry also. Then, Sir, the Government recently encouraged jute production and the agriculturists do not know what to do with that jute, now, in the present slump. There is no market at all for this and no proper remunerative price. I therefore commend to the Government to start more jute mills in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Cotton and groundnut also are produced in these districts and in the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa and the Government can start more oil mills and textile mills in this area. There are large coconut plantations in these districts and the coir industry can be developed on a large scale. I congratulate the Government on their coming forward to improve the minor ports in this State and I request the Government in this connexion that Baruva, Kalingapatnam, and Bhimilipatnam which are of great historic importance, may also be improved and developed. We have the salt industry at Naupada, Kalingapatnam, Bhimilipatnam, Balacheruvu, Konda, etc. Only at Naupada the industry is run to some extent on modern methods. I request the Government to develop

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this industry in all places on modern and scientific lines. We have got rich forests in our districts and the adjoining districts of Ganjam and Koraput in Orissa, and Paper Mills can be started in our districts. We have got a long coast of 250 miles and the fish industry and oil and other products connected with fish can well be developed by starting industries in this direction.

6 p.m. "There are at present millions of Burma Evacuees who are remaining unemployed in the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Government should do what they can to secure employment for these men and a lot of other unemployed by starting industries in our districts—Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Regarding handloom industry many hon. Members of this House have already spoken about the glut and slump in the handloom market. They have pointed out ways and means of how the sufferings of handloom weavers could be mitigated. The Hon. Chief Minister, Rajaji very often and recently observed that men should not leave their hereditary professions and occupations. I request the Government to encourage and protect handloom and other cottage industries so that the men engaged in those industries will not leave their normal avocations and professions. Oil mongers should be given sufficient encouragement and protection. For all these things there should be proper scheming and planning. There is a lot of agitation in our districts that a development board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board should be established for planning and implementing the various schemes. We do not see signs of its formation. I request that the present Government may immediately form a Development Board for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and not follow in the footsteps of the previous Ministry which had been acting throughout their regime in a step-motherly fashion.

"With these observations, I support the cut motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 10.30 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, 22nd July 1952."

The House then adjourned.